INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly,

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1098.

VOL. XVII NO. 200--- BOMBAY FRIDAY AUGUST 23 1929 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Motilalji Presses Mahatma To Accept Presidentship

LEAD NATION AT THIS CRITICAL JUNCTURE

Refusal Leads to Universal Perturbation

A. I. C. C. TO DECIDE IF MAHATMA PERSISTS?

Will It Be Impossible To Hold Lahore Congress?

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 22.

With the official refusal of Mahatma Gandhi to preside over the Lahore session of the Congress, decision in regard to the Presidentship passes into the hands of the All-India Congress Committee. It is for Pandit Motilal Nehru as President of the Congress Working Committee to consult his colleagues and to fix a date for the special meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to elect the President. The Free Press of India, however, reliably learns that Pandit Motilal Nehru has wired in strong terms to Mahatma Gandhi that Mahatmaji must not persist in his refusal in view of the over-whelming consensus of opinion that he should lead the nation and also in consideration of special conditions that prevail to-day.—Free Press.

CONGRESS CIRCLES PERTURBED

—:o:—

WANTED PRESIDENT WHO COMMANDS UNIVERSAL CONFIDENCE

LAHORE, Aug. 22.

Congress circles are considerably perturbed at Mahatmaji's refusal of the Congress Presidentship. There is a strong feeling that it may even prove impossible to hold the Congress in Lahore if Mahatmaji persists in his refusal.

It is pointed out that conditions in the Punjab especially are so disturbed that it needs a President who commands universal confidence. Regarding Pandit Jawharlal Nehru while Panditji is very popular with the Punjab Youth, there are sections of Congressmen who feel that if a President who received only votes of three provinces is elected to the Chair there might be difficulty in securing harmony of proceedings.—Free Press.

MAHATMA'S PERSONAL DECISION

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 22.

Enquiries by Free Press elicit the fact that Mahatmaji's decision to refuse the Congress Plesidentship is his own decision, and is not a decision which has been taken with the approval of his No-change colleagues as Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Valiabhbhai Patel, Mr. C. Rajagopalachar, Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj and others. It is expected that when the All-India Congress Committee meets, unless Mahatmaji prohibits his No-change colleagues from pressing him to reconsider his decision, the No-change leaders will throw their weight on the side of those who would appeal to Gandhiji to reconsider his decision.

The general consensus of opinion is that the present situation requires that Gandhiji should respond to the nation's call and assume the Dictatorship, and guide the nation on sound lines. There is considerable feeling that if only Gandhiji will assume his rightful place and lead the nation, he would find that neither the country nor he is out of tune with each other and that if there is lack of harmony it is really between the country and a section of Congressmen whose main political creed is one of dissent from Gandhiji's principles.—Free Press.

INDIAN EMPIRE WILL BE LOST

Vested Interests Raise The Bogey in Britain

ATTACK ON HAJI'S BILL

Associated Chamber's S. O. S. to M. P.s.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Prominent publicity is given by the British Press to the appeal made by the Associated Chambers of Commerce to members of Parliament drawing attention to Mr. Haji's Coastal Reservation Bill as a measure which aims at expropriation and appealing for statutory protection.

Significance attaches to the time chosen for broadcasting this appeal. Firstly the generous gesture was made in the speech of Sir Stephen Demetriadi stating that Indians must be granted admission to Sale Rooms in London. Then the suggestions were made in more ways than one that Indian commercial opinion should exert pressure to secure the withdrawal of Coastal Reservation Bill in return for admission of a few of the Indian firms trading in London to the Sale Rooms and other Commercial Exchanges. On rejection of this offer and after fair time has elapsed after the arrival of the Viceroy in England this appeal is broadcasted and is given unusually prominent publicity.

INCHCAPE COMPANY'S ACTIVITIES.

In this connection it is also of interest that one of subjects included in the list of subjects ear-marked for discussion between the Viceroy and Mr. Wedgwood Benn was, according to reliable authority, Coastal Reservation Bill as well as the actual method pursued by the Inchcape company to suppress the development of the Indian shipping as disclosed in their dealings with the only Indian shipping company,

(Continutd in Column 5)

"GENERAL CONFUSION"

—:o:—

Dr. Stresemann on Hague Pourparlers

GERMANY MUST RESCUE YOUNG PLAN FROM ROCKS

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Hague.—It is learnt that at Six Powers' meeting M. Briand pointed out that to accept Germany's proposed arrangement, that she should pay for the next few months at least not more than his stipulated in the Young Plan would mean that the Conference was 'in extremis', which was not the case and they must make a final effort to reach an understanding. Mr. Adachi, M. Jaspar, Mr. Snowden and Mr. Henderson agreed to this, and so meeting was adjourned.

Dr. Stresemann's sole remark on emerging from the meeting was that there was "general confusion".—Reuter.

GERMANY MUST BEAR HER SHARE OF SACRIFICE

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Subsequent to Six Powers' meeting, French, Belgian, Italian and Japanese delegates met for an hour and hualf to try to thrash out means of satisfying at least part of British demands.

One of the deiegates made a statement after the meeting that the useful progress had been made Talks will be resumed this afternoon when delegates will be joined by Germans. Spokesman said that delegates opined that Germany should bear her share of sacrifices agreed to by four creditor Powers in order to secure Britain's assent to the Young Plan and that Germany should realise that it was indisputably to her political and financial interest to go to extreme limit in order to rescue the Young Plan from the rocks. Not until thre was complete agreement among all other delegates could the meeting be arranged with the British.—Reuter.

Question of Rhineland Evacuation

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The Hague.—In strictest secrecy the representatives of the six Powers conferred for two and a half hours, this evening, and have adjourned till 10-30 to-morrow morning.

Mr. Henderson, [illegible]ymans, M. Briand and Dr. [illegible]mann had, earlier, secretly, conferred for an hour regarding evacuation of the Rhineland and adjourned till 4 p.m. to-morrow, while the Political Commission will meet at 4 p.m. on Friday.—Reuter.

BELGIAN TROOPS TO REPLACE BRITISH?

—:o:—

WIESBADEN PERTURBED

LONDON, Aug 21.

Weisbaden.—A gloom prevails here as a result of the report that Belgian troops may replace the British in the event of Britains evacuation of this zone. Municipal authorities have telegraphed urging Dr. Stresemann not to agree to it, and suggesting that it is preferable to retain the British than the Belgians.—Reuter.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT'S POWERS

—:o:—

Whitehall's "No" to Simla "Gods"

The Simla correspondent of the "Times of India" wires:—

It is understood that some time ago the Government of India intimated to the Secretary of State for India the desirability of changing the rules relating to the President of the Indian Legislative Assembly regarding the conduct of business in the Assembly.

It is understood that the matter was referred by the British Government then in power the Conservative Government to the Clerk of the House of Commons for his opinion, who is reported to have advised that the changes contemplated by the Government of India "were contrary to all usages of Parliamentary procedure and dignity."

LOOK FOR "SENEX" SELECTIONS in To-morrow's "CHRONICLE."

It is also understood that no changes in the rules relating to the powers of the President of the Legislative Assembly will take place in the near future and that the matter will be considered after the Simon Commission has issued its report.

LETTERS TO INDIA BY AIRMAIL

—:o:—

HANDICAP TO SWISS BUSINESSMEN

LONDON Aug. 22.

London—A Zuerich Businessman writes in "Daily Mail" stating that he would have liked to send his letters to India by airmail, but he found that although the airmail aeroplane lands at Basle, letters from Swiss businessmen to India by airmail must be sent via London entailing possiby one week's delay.—Reuter.

NO SETTLEMENT AT HAGUE YET

—:o:—

MR. SNOWDEN AND M. BRIAND' PROPOSALS

LONDON Aug. 22.

Hague.—Following an hour's meeting to-day of the heads of six delegations it was announced that private conversations were being resumed in an effort to reach a settlement and the delegates would meet again to-morrow afternoon.

The British delegation denies that Mr. Snowden yesterday supported Mr. Briand's contention that Germany, after September 1st should pay under the Dawes' (?) and not the Young Plan.—Reuter.

"TIRED OF ILL-HEALTH"

—:o:—

Married Couple Commits Suicide

A DUAL TRAGEDY IN BOMBAY

"We were tired of our ill-health and therefore have swallowed opium." This terse little sentence in a Gujarati letter to the City Coroner unfolded the tragic story of a domestic life of Hindu couple who committed suicide on Wednesday night.

Kalyanji Moolji (50) a prominent oil merchant and his wife Mithibai were leading, according to all accepted notions, a happy wedded life. On Wednesday as usual they retired to their rooms in the night and it was not till Thursday morning that the household knew of the tragic event. As they did not come out of the room at the usual time suspicion was roused and the police were informed. On their arrival the police broke open the room to find the couple in bed in an unconscious condition. They were taken to Hospital where they died on Thursday evening. A letter in Gujarati was found in the room addressed to the City Coroner in which they stated that they were tired of their ill-health and had taken opium to end their miseries.

At an inquest held on their bodies the jury returned a verdict of death due to opium poisoning which was taken with suicidal intent.

Cotton Wages Dispute

—:o:—

EMPLOYERS' CASE COMPLETE

LONDON, Aug. 22.

It is authoritatively learnt that the employers' case before the Arbitration Board inquiring into cotton wages dispute in Manchester has been completed.

The operatives have also put their submissions before the Court.

Employers will now be given an opportunity to cross-examine upon the evidence produced, as operatives were given yesterday. It is hoped that the business of Board will be concluded to-night.—Reuter.

PREMIER BRUCE ON "FREEDOM" OF SUEZ

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Canberra.—Premier Bruce and Parliament to-day that Government had informed British authorities that it was not prepared to acquiesce in any new treaty with Egypt unless Suez Canal was adequately protected.—Reuter.

(Continued from Column 2.

the Scindia Steam Navigation Company.

The inference, therefore, drawn in Indian circles is that it has been made clear that if the Central legislature does pass the Coastal Reservation Bill into law then there must be no thought of vetoing legislation by the exereise of the prerogative power vested in the Viceroy. The result is that the appeal is made by vested interests inmediately from the parlours of the Whitehall and the Simon Commission to British public in order to create impression that unless Labour Government is pulled up Indian Empire will be lost doing considerable havoc to British economic life. More revelations are promised in this connection.—Free Press Beam Service.

"CHANGE TO HEALTHIER RESORT WOULD BE BETTER"

—:o:—

Medical Experts in Witness-Box in Meerut Trial

"BENGALIS' CONSTITUTIONAL DISLIKE TO CHAPATIS"

—:o:—

Bail Application For 15 Accused To Be Moved To-day

MEERUT, Aug 22.

The Medical Board's divided report on Muzaffer Ahmed's health figured prominently in to-day's proceedings in the alleged conspiracy case when the doctors concerned were called to the witness box and examined by Mr. D. P. Sinha, defence counsel.

Dr Bhupal Singh who differed from the two I.M.S. officers deposed that he found nothing unreliable in Muzaffer's register of tubercular disease. He believed it and its perasal proved valuable in arriving at a final diagnosis. Witness had considerable practice among the Indian section of the population in Meerut.

MUZAFFER'S BARRACK.

Dr. Bhupal Singh emphasised that although a positive finding would lead to some conclusion in a tubercular case, the negative finding could not lead to one conclusion or the other during the incipient stage. It may not be seen through X-Ray and X-Ray could not decide the activeness or non-activeness of the disease. Witness said he had seen the barrack where Muzaffar was living. Conditions there would be distinctly harmful to the patient and the mental worry and strain would aggravate the disease and affect the powers of resistance. The increase of one pound noticed in Muzaffar's weight after a week's stay in hospital was very likely due to the rest in the hospital.

Cross-examined by Mr. Langford James, witness stated he had never practiced in Bengal. He had examined Bengali patients. There was no difference in constitution between Bengaleos and North Indians There would be no differentiation in diagnosis. Witness admitted that eminent physicians of Calcutta and Bombay were certainly better than upcountry medical practitioners and he would include in the latter category the I.M.S. officers. I.M.S. officers declared Dr. Bhupal Singh, may not know anything, as knowledge depended on the work that had been done by a medical man and the work thtt he was doing. Witness asserted that the loss of thirty pounds in weight sustained by Muzaffer in eighteen months could be regained in three and a half months and it may due to the quiescent state of the disease. He stated he was not a tuberculosis specialist, but since 1st July he had ten or twelve cases of tuberculosis to attend. He knew Lt. Col. Hodgson and Lt. Col. Rahman (Members of the Medical Board) and had heard that Dr. Hodgson was an eminent bacteriologist.

GOVT. SPECIALIST IN WITNESS BOX.

Lt. Col. Hodgson next entered the witness box. Examined by Mr. Langford James, witness stated he was an M.R.C.S. (England), L.R.C.P. (London) and diploma holder in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. He had been for fifteen years in Medical Research Department of the Government of India. He was for some time Director of the Pasteur Institute of Assam and asistant Director of the Central Research Institute at Kasuli in Assam. One-third the number of patients he had to attend were invariably Bengalees. Bengalees suffered very severely from pyhrrohoea and 91 per cent of them were suffering from this disease. About fifty per cent suffered from irregular fever just as Muzaffer did. Witness stated Tubercular bacilli would be found in all active cases. Muzaffar had no active tuberculosis. He did not find extensive fibrosis of lung in his case. He had never met with and never heard of a case of thirty pounds sustained in eighteen months being regained in three and a half months. He opined it was not possible.

18 MONTHS IN ARMY SERVICE.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sinha, Dr. Hodgson said he had been in India for 27 years. In Bombay he was examining all sorts of cases; in Assam undefined fevers and Kala Azar and in Kasauli he was doing general routine work in laboratory. For the last eighteen months he was in regular service.

Mr. Sinha:—Then you are not a specialist in any disease. You are likely to be t rolling stone which gathers no moss. (Laughter.)

Witness:—If you mean money yes. (Loud laughter). If you mean my work, emphatically no.

Mr. Sinha:—You cannot describe yourself a specialist in tuberculosis.

Witness:—No, but I have examined

(Continued on page 12.)

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP APPROVER IN LAHORE CASE

Man With Loaded Pistol Visits Fort

LAHORE Aug. 22

The "Hindu Herald," Lahore, understands that an attempt was made yesterday to kidnap one of the approvers lodged in Fort. It is alleged that one man loaded with two pistols visited Fort, and ran off with the approver. But before he could proceed far he was overtaken by the police, who recovered the approver. The man made good his escape.—Free Press.

HUNGER-STRIKERS' CRITICAL CONDITION

—:o:—

LAHORE, Aug. 22.

According to information received this afternoon, the condition of Jatindas remains unchanged. His temperature is below normal with pains all over, specially in the stomach, and chest. His heart is said to be weak and his present weight to be 103 lbs.

The condition of Shiv Varma is still causing anxiety. He has also pains in the chest and stowach. He has no fever, but his pulse beat is very slow His present weight is 83lbs. He is not having good sleep.

The condition of Jaidev and others remains unchanged with the exception of Agyaram with acute pain in the chest. It is understood that fomentation is being applied to give some relief.—Free Press.

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

—:o:—

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT OLD BENGALPURA STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Dikshit Manekl al and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Vassanji Naranji and others the surviving proving Executors and Trustees of the will of Bai Hiravahu alias Kabibai widow of Hansraj Morarji deceased, pursuant to the Judge's Order dated 17th day of June 1929 in Suit No. 1458 of 1928 wherein the Advocate-General of Bombay is the Plaintiff and Vassanji Naranji and others are the defendants, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable properties on Friday, the 23rd August 1929 at 4-30 p.m (S. T.) on the premises.

Firstly:—All that piece of Government land with the dwelling house built thereon situate without the Fort of Bombay on the Eastern side of the Bengalpura Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1531, Street Nos. 41-43, containing by admeasurement 124 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 942, Collector's New No. 6107, Old Survey No. 759, New Survey No. 2648 and Cadestral Survey No. 181 of (Madvi Division).

Secondly:—All that piece of Government land with the dwelling house ,built thereon situate without the Fort of Bombay on the Western side of Old Jambli Street in the Registration Sub district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1491, Street No. 58 B and containing by admeasurement 53 square yards or thereabout which said land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 465, 466, New No. 6106, Old Survey No. 760 and 788, New Survey No. 2353, Cadestral Survey No 180 (Madvi Division).

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Dikshit Manekl al and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, at their office at Medows Street, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI AND Co.,

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADI 10TH CROSS LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Mahomedalli Abdulalli Vasi, the Mortgager in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 2nd March, 1925, and a transfer of the said mortgage dated 24th April, 1928 Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY the 10th September next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of quit and ground rent tenure land together with the messuage, tenement, godown, stables, wells and other erections thereon (being a portion of one large compound formerly belonging to the late Tyabki Bhainia which has since been divided) situate at Khetwadi 10th Cross Lane admeasuring about 2236 sq. yards and on actual admeasurement found to contain about 1996 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 2004 etc., New No. 9136, Old Survey No. 814 820, New Survey No. 5505, Cadastral Survey No. 1040 of Girgaon Division and assessed by the Municipality under "D" Ward No. 2012-13, Street Nos. 1, 2, and bounded on the East by Khetwadi 10th Lane and beyond that by the property known as Wadia Lodge, on the West partly by the property of the late Mr. Amirudin Tyebji and partly by the property known as Baj Building, on the North by the property formerly of the late Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji and now by the properties known as Tyab Building, Shiraz Building and Padamsi Building and on the South by the property formerly belonging to Honourable Mr. Justice Tyabji and now belonging to Odhavji Dhanji and Chimnaji Pratapchand.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

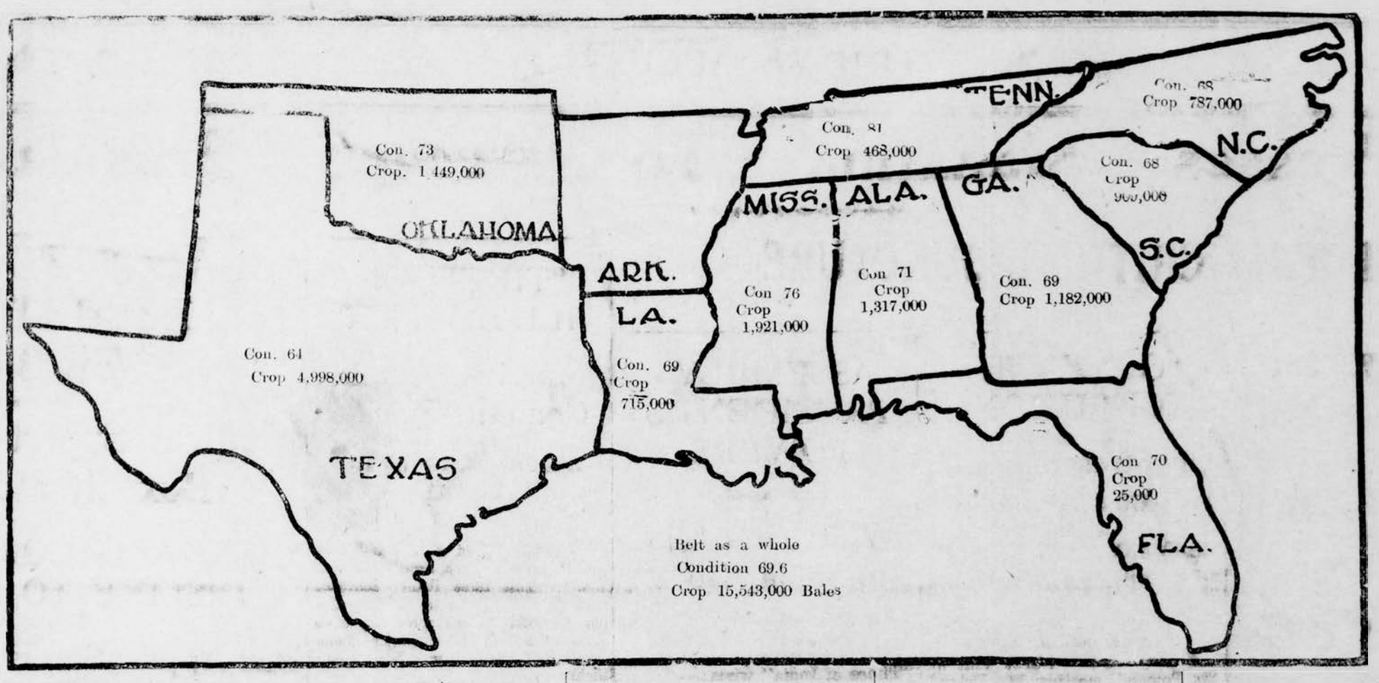
BENNETT & CO.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP SEASON 1929-30

First Bureau Report of 8th August

—:o:—

CONDITION AND CROP PER STATE



The Crop Reporting Board of the Agriculture Department of U.S.A. in its report issued on the 8th inst. stated that the cotton crop on the 1st day of August appeared as 15,543,000 Bales counting 500 lbs. gross weight per bale. The average condition was 69.6 per cent normal. As mentioned in our previous report the crop was estimated on an acreage of 46,713,000 acres at 159.3 lbs. per acre after allowing 3.6 per cent, ten years average abandonment from the area 48,457,000 given under cultivation on the 1st July 1929. Details per state are as under:—

	Condition 1st Aug. per cent		Yield per acre (in lbs.) indicated by condition 1st
	1929	1928	Aug. 1929
Virginia	77	82	250
North Carolina	68	73	200
South Carolina	68	64	185
Georgia	69	62	150
Florida	70	62	115
Missouri	81	55	260
Tennessee	81	68	205
Alabama	71	59	170
Mississippi	76	66	215
Louisiana	69	66	160
Texas	64	70	128
Oklahoma	72	71	140
Arkansas	73	67	175
New Mexico	86	85	376
Arizona	86	87	330
California	86	90	338
All other States	84	62	201
United States Total	69.6	67.9	159

	Estimated production 1929 500 lbs. gross wt. bales. (in 1000's)	Production 1928 500 lbs. gross weight Bales (in 1000's)
Virginia	46	44
North Carolina	787	836
South Carolina	909	726
Georgia	1182	1030
Florida	25	19
Missouri	174	147
Tennessee	468	428
Alabama	1317	1109
Mississippi	1921	1475
Louisiana	715	691
Texas	4798	5106
Oklahoma	1275	1205
Arkansas	1449	1246
New Mexico	91	88
Arizona	153	149
California	223	172
All other States	10	7
United States Total	15543	14478

ACREAGE AND ABANDONMENT.

	1929 Area in cultivation 1st July. Acres (in 1000's)	Ten year average percentage abandoned after 1st July.
Virginia	85	2.1
North Carolina	1911	1.6
South Carolina	2419	2.6
Georgia	3922	3.8
Florida	111	5.6
Missouri	337	5.1
Tennessee	1122	2.6
Alabama	3789	2.0
Mississippi	4403	3.0
Louisiana	2216	3.7
Texas	18697	3.9
Oklahoma	4685	6.7
Arkansas	4064	2.6
New Mexico	132	11.8
Arizona	226	2.0
California	319	1.4
All other States	24	6.1
Total	48457	3.6

	Area in cultivation 1928
Virginia	87
North Caroliana	1880
South Carolina	2347
Georgia	3773
Florida	103
Missouri	320
Tennessee	1093
Alabama	3713
Mississippi	4271
Louisiana	2134
Texas	17968
Oklahoma	4371
Arkansas	3958
New Mexico	116
Arizona	221
California	315
All other States	23
Total	46713

	1st July Less ten year average abandonment Acres (in 1000's)	Area picked. Acres (in 1000's)
Virginia	87	79
North Caroliana	1880	1860
South Carolina	2347	2361
Georgia	3773	3728
Florida	103	95
Missouri	320	334
Tennessee	1093	1107
Alabama	3713	3534
Mississippi	4271	4029
Louisiana	2134	1990
Texas	17968	17743
Oklahoma	4371	4243
Arkansas	3958	3681
New Mexico	116	117
Arizona	221	200
California	315	218
All other States	23	22
Total	46713	45341

SUPPLEMENT TO BUREAU REPORT

The supplementary report states that the crop is late by 3 days than the average date of the past five seasons. An allowance 18.5 per cent is made for weevil damage.

The weevil damage is a problematic one and the above allowance is made as per year 1927 when the damage through various reasons was as under:—

	Per cent.
Boll-weevil	18.5
Excessive Rain	4.9
Scarcity of Rain	6.4
Other weather causes	2.8
Plant diseases	1.5
Other insects	4.4

It may be recalled that in the year 1927 the crop was damaged in many ways. The Mississippi and its tributaries brought down a terrific flood and for months some of the rich land remained under water. By the middle of June it was possible to plant in the flooded areas and some of it was abandoned. In the West Belt a long drought previled. Of the loss of 5 million bales from the largest cotton crop of the preceding year 3 million bales were attributed to weevil and 2 millions to the cutsin acreage. If we allow same amount of damage for weevil the present cotton crop does not seem fall much below 15 million bales. Still weather continues to be an important crop making factor. Let us wait and see how it fares.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

New York Futures 33 to 41 Pts. Down

BULLS UNLOADING ON FAVOURABLE FORECAST

Bombay, Aug 22.

On Wednesday the New York Cotton futures market opened quiet but recovered on scattered buying. At 11 a.m. prices were quoted 12 points higher but the weekly Government weather report proved a disappointment bulls as it did not show any serious deterioration. There was extensive long liquidation of speculative purchases and prices declined 54 points from the highest reached during the early part of the session. There was slight recovery towards the end of the session and the amrket closed at a net decline of 33 to 41 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 35 points to 18.50c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 33 to 37 points. Spot cotton prices declined 36 points to 18.39c.

The Liverpool cotton market opened easy at a decline of 12 points on straddle selling by Bombay operators. Later on prices ruled somewhat steady and closed at a decline of 10 to 12 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 3 points to 10.38 and sales amounted to 7,000 bales.

Egyptian Cotton future ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 11 to 13 points. Empire Cotton futures declined 11 to 10 points with October 9.83 and January 9.74..

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York October highest 18.73, Lowest 18.25.

January highest 19.12 (11.05 a.m.) lowest 18.58 (2.57 P.M.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day.

From New York:—Market declined on heavy speculative liquidation and local selling catching stoploss orders. Trade is buying on limits.

From Liverpool—Weekly Government weather report unfavourable, principally because of insufficient rains.

Munds:—"Very unsettled market. Have no decided opinion. Texas drought however very serious."

Hentz:—"Government weather report considered unfavourable due to severe drought in large sections of Western Belt. Private advices report condition of crop declining rapidly. Market does not respond well but continue think market will go higher aside from reaction."

Reuter:—"Market early advanced on unfavourable crop conditions, but reacted later on favourable Western Belt forecast and Bulls unloading."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—

"Weekly weather report disappointed bulls who expected some sensational damage Texas."

"No rain weather cool Eastern Belt."

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Weekly weather report is considered to be Bullish.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 21.	
October	18.29—41
December	18.52—34
January	18.64—36
March	18.82—38
May	18.92—40
Middling Spot	18.50—55

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 21.	
October	18.29—33
December	18.56—34
Middling Spot	18.39—36

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 21.

New York 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)

October	18.63
January	18.97
March	19.16
New York 11-45 a.m.	
October	18.62
January	18.97
March	19.16

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 21

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	11,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000

EGYPTIANS COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 21.

October	15.90—11
November	15.90—11
January	16.01—16
March	16.13—12
May	16.27—12
July	16.33—11
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	16.60—10

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 21.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Spot	Ribbed, 10 d. 10-3/8 Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Aug. 21.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot 16-1/8.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 21.

Demands Bills	481 43

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 21

Spot	24-5/16
Forward	24-7/16

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 21.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4/4/11.1/2

LINSEED OIL

London, Aug. 21.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 34/10-1/2 Sept/Dec. delivery, Paid and Sellers.

Linseed Oil naked, London cwt. 34/- Jan/April delivery Paid and Further Buyers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 21.

Cottonseed Bombay ton., £9/0/0 Aug/Sept. s'ment. Sellers.

Castorseed Bombay, ton., £17/1/ p.c. 6 Aug/Sept. s'ment. Sellers.

Rapseed Toria, ton., £19/15/0 Aug/Sept s'ment. Buyers.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 21.

T T Berlin on London	20.35-5/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.10-1/8
T T Brussels on London	34.87
T T Madrid on London	Closed
T T Milan on London	92.67
T T Berne on London	25.20
T T Paris on London	123.88
T T London on Prague	163.31

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 21.

August		10.00—10
September		9.95—10
October	9.97	9.97—10
November		9.94—10
December		9.95—10
January	9.96	9.96—10
February		9.98—10
March	10.02	10.02-10
April		10.02—10
May	10.06	10.06—12
June		10.05—12
July	10.04	10.06—12
August		10.00—12
Middling Spot		10.38—05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 21.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 21.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.30
Scinde, Fine	6.55
Scinde, Superfine	6.80
Bengal Good	6.05
Bengal Fully Good	6.30
Bengal Fine	6.55
Oomra Good	7.20
Oomra Fully Good	7.50
Oomra Fine	7.80
Broach, Fully Good	8.40
Broach Fine	8.65
Broach Superfine	8.90

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 21.

Chartered Bank of India A. & C.	£20-3/8
National Bank	£50
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Register)	£126
Eastern Bank	£ 6-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£8-5/1,8
Conversion Loan	£74-1/4
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c.	£99-3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	£49-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£57-1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£66-1/4
Consols	£54
War Loan 5 p.c.	£101-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£91-3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 21

Interest, Day to Day Loans	4-7/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	5-1/2 p.c
Bank Bills, 6 months	6-3/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	6-1/8 p.c
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-3/8 p.c.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 21.

Linseed, Calcutta ton., £20/10/0 Aug/Sept. s'ment. Sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta ton., £20/10/0 Sept/Oct. s'ment. Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton., £19/12/6 Aug/Sept. s'ment. Hull. Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay ton, £21/2/6 Aug/Sept. s'ment. Value.

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

1st Sept to 15th Aug.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year
Europe	4,156	925,421
Japan & China	3,588	1,751,983
Coast Ports		20,089
Up-country by Rail		138,374
Afloat in harbour for Europe, Chira and Japan		20,914
Total	7,744	2,856,781

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 22.

The local market opened at Rs. 337-8 for Broach A.-M. delivery at noon, but trading under the Mahajan Association now begins at 9 a.m. (Bombay Time) and closes at 9 p.m. (Bombay Time), i.e., till the close of the Liverpool market. Thus increased facilities of trading particularly for urgent business and taking fullest possible advantage of price fluctuations of American cotton, large business is likely to be done outside the trading hours stipulated by the Brokers' Association. If the Brokers' Association does not alter present trading hours, it is likely that many members will be tempted to take advantage of the Mahajan Exchange and any amount of check wilt in all probability prove a failure.

The market after opening at Rs. 337-8 for Broach A.-M. delivery advanced to Rs. 338-12 on buying by commission houses. Liverpool opened steady, but later advices being easier, prices in the local market ruled a shade easier but again advanced and closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J. A. 332/4.
Broach A. M. 338/8.
Oomra D. J. 303/-
Bengal D. J. 256/-

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	BOMBAY Aug 22
August	245 40 5 30
November	221 20 3 20
February	212 40 1 50

ROOM RATE

—:o:—

Bombay Aug. 22.

Bengal D. J. 255
Broach A. M. 337.
Broach J. A. 332
Oomra D. J. 302.

SPOT RATES.

—:o:—

	Bombay, Aug. 22.			
Broach	348	343	335	330
S. D.	350	345	337	332
P. A.	351	346	338	333
K. V.	342	337	329	324
Dholera	337	332	324	319
Kalajin	341	336	328	323
Cutch	355	350	342	337
Surat	408	403	395	390
Rajpipla	408	403	395	390
Navsari	423	418	410	405
Southern				315

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

100 Toyomankwak Khamgaon 270
100 Toyomankwak Karanja 270
100 Japan T and Co. C. P. No 1 262
100 Japan T and Co. Khamgaon 266
100 Gokak Mill Kurduwadi 237
200 B Karshandas Indore 252
100 Ital India and Co Malkapur 168
100 G G Kesha and Co. Mathia 220

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	225	....
Bengal Fine	215	....
Bengal F.G.	210	190
Sind-Punjab Fine	215	....
Sind-Punjab F.G.	210	190
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	290	260
Nagpur Savner Fine	290	260
Yeotmal Fine	280	255
Arvi Fine	280	250
Amraoti Fine	265	250
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	265	250
Mulkapur Fine	255	230
Khandesh Fine	245	230
Muthia Fine	215	205
Muthia F.G.	200	190
Nanded-Purna F.G. G.S.	265	250
Purna F.G.G.S.	265	250
Parbhani Sailu F.G. G.S.	265	250
Indore Ujjain Fine	265	....
Burwah Sanavad Fine	265	250
Surat Fine	....	....
Broach Fine	....	....
Broach F.G.	....	....
Westerns M.G.	....	....
Cambodia	396	....
Miraj Sangli	....	....
Coompta Good	....	....
Jinja	440	....
Busoga	459	....

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days	This year.
Khandesh		364,353
Central India	225	390,201
Barsi and Nagar	1	262,590
Hyderabad-Gaorahi		85,102
Berar	93	791,261
Central Provinces	24	393,055
Total Oomras	343	2,286,562
Dholera	308	247,237
N.-W. Provinces		62,116
Rajputana		51,517
Sind-Punjab		134,701
Broach	58	195,923
Coompta & Dharwar		129,986
Westerns-Northerns	247	61,770
Cocanada		5
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		39,665
Persian		1,774
American	326	11,719
Egyptian and African		106,153
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		47
Total	1,282	3,329,175

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

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For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Applications for the post of HEAD LIBRARIAN for the People's Free Reading Room and Library. Salary upto Rs. 200 (Two hundred) per mensem. Applications from only those having previous experience as Librarians will be considered. Apply to:—VINAYAK A. J. KIRTIKAR, Secretary, People's Free Reading Room and Library, 6, Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

X R1836

WANTED—RESPECTABLE AGENTS for selling shares of highly promising Jute Mills and Chemical Works concern on liberal commission. Apply to Managing Agents—THE DUCCA INDUSTRIAL MILLS, Ltd. 97 Clive Street Calcutta

A F

WANTED—Experienced GRADUATE ASSISTANT TEACHER to join immediately, Gujarati preferred, Law students need not apply. Apply with testimonials PRINCIPAL, KABIBAI HINDU HIGH SCHOOL, 26, Holichakla, Fort, Bombay.

A R1828

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO. LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 120-25-300, plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130|- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company: BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

WANTED.

MALABATI TEA CO. LD., wants PROVINCIAL ORGANISERS in each province and Native States of India, to organise the sale of "Malabati Tea" (leaf) by appointing some supervisors under them. The candidate will be paid Rs. 200|- and Rs. 60|- as T. A. per month; but he must be a registered share holder of the company by investing Rs. 500|- in the preference shares. The said amount is to be paid as soon as selected.

Apply to:—
INDIAN PLANTERS' UNION,
Mercantile Buildings, CALCUTTA.

PROFESSIONS.

PATH TO HAPPINESS peace and prosperity. The shortest and the quickest route. Cost four anna stamps (Post free). Apply to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

LOAN.

18250 LOAN without interest for 10 years granted. Ask for list of loans distributed and rules. Agents wanted. BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, Ltd., Bombay 2.

32711

EDUCATIONAL.

JOIN UP AND DO YOUR BIT:—The National Gregg Association is an organisation formed to advance the mutual interests of writers of Gregg Shorthand. Write for full particulars to SECRETARY-TREASURER, Richey Road, Opp. Vakil Bros., Ahmedabad, The National Gregg Association.

M 32708

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

PEACHES., PEARS APPLES. Rs. 7/8, 6 Lbs nett. SARDAS Rs. 11/8 20 Lbs nett. Well packed carriage paid. VADILAL CHIMANLAL, QUETTA "D". TEL. "VARSADWALA."

R 1835.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

MOTORISTS.—Can go round the World without Single Puncture, by Using "Patent All Metal Tyre Protectors." MFG. SYNDIC, near Wooden Bridge, Lamington Road, Bombay.

R1837

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Laurengate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATES for the five Deferred Shares of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Jugmohandas Pranjiwandas and bearing Nos. D16355, D21562, D21390, D6059, D16075 have been lost or misplaced. The undersigned has applied to the company for the issue of duplicate scrips and any person dealing with the said shares will do so at his risk.

TARAMATIBAI, widow of late Mr. Jugmohandas Pranjiwandas.

R1838

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SIR C. V. RAMAN'S LECTURE ON MATTER AND RADIATION.

Sir C. V. RAMAN, Kt., M.A., D.Sc., F. R. S., Palit Professor of Physics, Calcutta University, will deliver a lecture illustrated with lantern slides on "Matter and Radiation" under the auspices of the University of Bombay in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on TUESDAY, the 27th August, 1929, at 6-30 p.m.

2. The lecture will be presided over by the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, M.A., LL.B., and is open to the public. A few rows in the body of the Hall will, however, be reserved for Fellows of the University and Professors of affiliated Colleges.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 21st August, 1929.

32730

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (GOKUL ASHTAMI), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND.
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 17th August, 1929.

32724

TENDERS

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ANGELS, FLATS, CHANNELS AND PLATES MILD STEEL OF SIZES FOR STRENGTHENING 40 TON BOGIE WAGONS.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of Tender with conditions on which Tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ANGLES, FLATS, CHANNELS AND PLATES MILD STEEL OF SIZES FOR STRENGTHENING 40-TON BOGIE WAGONS". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 11th September, 1929.

4. The result of the Tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
13th August, 1929.

32692

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF HIDES COUNTRY CURED AND TANNED LEATHER FOR HORSE BOXES.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the abovementioned material.

2. The prescribed form of Tender with conditions on which Tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF HIDES, COUNTRY CURED AND TANNED LEATHER FOR HORSE BOXES". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 11th September, 1929.

4. The result of the Tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
13th August, 1929.

32693

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE.
Bombay, 16th August 1929.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for Hindu and Mahomedan Catering as under:—

From the 1st January, 1930:—

(1) Hindu Catering in 19 Down 20 Up.
Bombay Peshawar Express trains between Bombay and Delhi.
3 Down, 4 Up. Kathiawar Express trains between Viramgam & Colaba.

(2) Mahomedan Catering in 19 Down, 20 Pp.
Bombay Peshawar Express trains between Bombay and Delhi.
3 Down 4 Up Kathiawar Express trains between Viramgam and Colaba.

2. Experienced contractors only need apply.

3. The approved Contractor will be allowed the use of 2 compartments in a Bogie III class carriage in each of the above trains. Meals and other articles of food, tea., etc. prepared in the compartment will have to be served to passengers in their own compartments at a fixed tariff rate.

4. Free passes will be issued upto 5 servants per train with 5 maunds kit, also two maunds of fresh fruit for sale to Bonafide passengers. The sale of fruit to outsiders is prohibited.

5. The Contractors will be required to execute an agreement which may be terminated at any time, on six calendar months' notice being given from either side, and lodge a security of Rs. 200 for each contract for its due fulfilment. A copy of the agreement can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

6. Tenders for each contract should be sealed and superscribed:—
(1) Tender for Hindu catering contracts.
(2) Tender for Mahomedan catering contract.

as the case may be and should reach the undersigned not later than the 1st October, 1929.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

H. P. BALL.
General Traffic Manager.

32732

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of KHANDUBHAI GOWAN, late of Bombay Anavil Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Chargeman of Erecting Shop A Parel Bombay in the employ of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company a widower .....Deceased.

NANUBHAI COOVERJI, of, Parab in Baroda Territories Anavil Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant at present unemployed, residing in Bombay at C. P. Tank Road, without the Fort, the Constituted attorney of Cooverji Gowan .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Nineth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

Tht 9th day of August, 1929.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

32734

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1034 of 1929.

HIRACHAND TEKCHAND GANDHI, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, residing at Jambli Moholla, outside the Fort. Plaintiff.

vs.

(1.) PREMCHAND TEKCHAND GANDHI, of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a landed proprietor, residing at Kamatipura 13th Street, outside the Fort, (2) JINABHAI TEKCHAND GANDHI, also of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Jambli Moholla, outside the Fort and (3) KABULBHAI TEKCHAND GANDHI, also of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a Pearl Setter, residing at Jhaveri Bazar outside the Fort. Defendants.

To,
PREMCHAND TEKCHAND,
1st Defendant abovenamed..

TAKE NOTICE that the Hon'ble Court will be moved before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Allison on MONDAY, the 9th day of September, 1929, at 11-15 O'Clock or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be conveniently heard on the part of the plaintiff for an Order that pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit a fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver to take charge of the joint family properties mentioned in the Plaint with power to recover the moneys belonging to the joint family property and interest thereon and with power to file suits and all other necessary powers and that the 1st defendant and his servants and agents may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from recovering any interest in respect of the said loans or from advancing any moneys belonging to the joint family and from transferring alienating or otherwise dealing with the said joint family properties mentioned in the Plaint and for such further or other orders as to this Hon'ble Court may seem fit and for costs of this Notice of Motion herein and order to be made thereon AND ALSO TAKE NOTICE that special leave to serve the Notice of Motion herein upon the defendants before the time limited for appearance has been obtained under Rule 325 of the High Court.

A copy of the affidavit of the plaintiff affirmed on the 24th day of June 1929 to be used in support of the Notice of Motion herein is sent herewith.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1929.
AMIN & DESAI.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

32733

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. MISTRY & Co.

Auction Sale on SUNDAY, the 25th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) of very handsome durable artistic complete bungalow furniture consisting of Jecobean mirror and plain sideboards, sliding, dining table and chairs, Indian carved pier and centre tables, highly upholstered (rocking), Chesterfield suites, Jecobean silver and China cabinets, bureau, centre tables and drawing room suites, screen, office tables, Jecobean beds, chival glass, glass and wooden almirahs, and dressing chests, electric lamps and fans, ice chests, best plated and silver ornaments, etc., at 24 Walkeshwar Road, near Seaface Chaupatty.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY & CO.

New Medium of Advertising
The MICROPHONE
The Indian Broadcasting Co. is prepared to accept Advertisements for broadcasting over the Microphone, Apply for rates to the Publisher, Indian Radio Times: Radio House, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

"A perfect woman nobly planned to warm, to comfort, to command."

An ideal housewife creates heaven on earth. To have glimpses of that domestic paradise

COME TO-MORROW

TO SEE

HUSBAND & WIFE

AT

West-End Cinema

A super-production featuring the famous star

Miss GOHAR.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 & 10 p. m.
SEE AND HEAR
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
SCREEN'S GREATEST DRAMATIC Entertainment SYNCHRONIZED With MARVELLOUS MOVIETONE!

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
SIGNOR RICARDO
THE FAMOUS OPERATIC BARITONE
In conjunction with
ELINOR GLYN'S
Greatest Love Romance
THE ONLY THING
FEATURING.
ELEANOR BOARDMAN
And
CONRAD NAGEL

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
Banvard Musical Comedy Co.
In
ROSE MARIE
The fascinating Musical Comedy
Plan at Messrs. Rose & Co. Ltd.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
Next Saturday Next Week
DON'T MISS
ROD LA ROCQUE
And
MILDRED HARRIS
In
The Cruise of the Jasper B.

THE CAPITOL
THE LAST DAY
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
REX INGRAM'S
GIANT PRODUCTION
THE MAGICIAN
A vivid and thrilling tale of modern wizardry!
TO-MORROW
The Thrilling Race Classic
IN OLD KENTUCKY
featuring
JAMES MURRAY and HELENE COSTELLO.

eware of Imitations.
Dr. W.C. ROY'S
SPECIFIC
FOR
IN SANITY.
It produces sleep, where all other drugs have failed. it improves appetite, it promotes digestion, it rehabilitates the worn-out brain and nerve tissues, it cures all forms of insanity
Apply to —
NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO., Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay 2
OR
BELI RAM & BROTHERS, Princess Street, Bombay 2

King of Homoeopathic Literature
FARRINGTON'S CLINICAL
MATERIA MEDICA
(5th Edition.)
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Price Rs. 15.
Book your order early with an advance
C. RINGER & Co.,
Norton Buildings, CALCUTTA.
Tele. Address: "Ringerco" CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

P &O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

...& O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND ...ONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ...ALTERNATE WEEK)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
...6 Aug	Razmak	All vessels	10,602
31 ,,	Malwa		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpin		16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana		16,518
28 ,,	Morea		10,946
5 Oct	Viceroy of India		19,648
12 ,,	Mantua		10,946
19 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Ranpura		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak		10,602
9 ,,	Maloja		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi	direct	16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia		11,120
30 ,,	Morea		10,954
7 Dec	Naldera	from	16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India		19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi	Bombay	16 814
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x	without	16,572
11 ,,	Razmak		10,602
18 ,,	Rajputana x		16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi	transship	16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x		20,847
8 ,,	Morea		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua*	coast	10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x		20,837
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 ,,	Razmak @		10,602
22 ,,	Ranpura	Aden	16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x		16,088
5 April	Ranchi		16,650
12 ,,	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17 April	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19 ,,	Razmak		10,602
25 ,,	Malwa		11 000
26 ,,	Narkunda x		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

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Holiday excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle £74
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Brisbane £82
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Period of availability 16 Weeks
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BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH

With liberty to call at Port Sudan Malta and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1929		
20th Nov.	Dumana	8427
19th Dec.	Dumana	8442
1930		
3rd April.	Dumana	8427
24th ,,	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
To Naples or Plymouth	A £84	£112
	B £60	£103
	C £58	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929			
24th Aug	Mirzapore	Colombo	Straits China & Japan
30th ,,	Dumana	Colombo	Straits China.
13th Sept.	Maloja	Colombo	and Australia
15th ,,	Alipore *	Straits	China and Japan.
27th ,,	Macedonia	Colombo	Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera	Australia.	
25th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo	Straits, China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda	Australia.	
22nd ,,	Rajputana	Colombo	Straits, China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Mooltan	Australia.	
20th ,,	Mantua	Colombo	Straits, China & Japan.

* Cargo only

SHIPPING

OR SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Kamo Maru	8000	— —	@21 Aug.
eNageto Maru	5901	20 Aug.	27 Aug.
Katori Maru	10000	— —	@4 Sept.
Tamba Maru	5845	29 Aug	12 Sept.
Atsuta Maru	8 00	— —	@18Sept
oTokushima Maru	5976	16 Sept.	28 ,,
Kashima Maru	10000	— —	@ 2 Oct
Sado Maru	5898	30 Sept.	14 ,,

sDo not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushimi Maru	11000	22 Aug.	9 Sept
Hakusaki Maru	10509	5 Sept.	22Sept
Hakusan Maru	10400	19 ,,	3 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong	From Kobe.
Korea Maru	20000	4 Sept.	11 Sept.
Shinyo Maru	22000	18 ,,	25 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to

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4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
23rd Aug.	Vasna	Basrah via Karachi
28th ,,	Barjora	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
28th Aug.	Kacoa	East & South Africa

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HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
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Reserve Fund	105,500,000

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Alexandria	Karachi	Jaseir
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Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Changchun	Nagasaki	Samarang
Dairen	Newchwang	Shanghai
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Pekin	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers an interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,0[illegible]
RESERVE FUND	85,00,000

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From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

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1927	„ 468 „	1927	„ 122 „
1928	„ 585 „	1928	„ 140 „

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Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY Aug. 22

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 3/4.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 25/32
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Ready
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32. Mail.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 near
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16. Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 Aug.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 Sept.
NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 279
Banks Selling T T 278 3/4
Banks Buying T T 277 1/2
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 916
Banks Buying D D 928
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 130
Banks Buying 60 days 128.
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 134 1/4.
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 161 1/4.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/4
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.84 13/16 21st inst.
Shanghai/London 2/4 5/8 22nd inst.
Japan/London 1/11 3/32 21st inst.
London/Paris 123.85 21st inst.
London/Belgium 34.87 21st inst.
London Switzerland 25.19½ 21st inst..
London/Italy 92.65 21st inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £ 4/4/11 3/8 20th inst
£ 4/4/11½ 21st inst.
Silver London Ready 24 5/16 20th inst. 24 5/16 21st inst.
Silver London Forward 24 7/16 20th inst. 24 7/16 21st inst.
Silver New York Ready 52 7/8 20th inst. 52 7/8 21st inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5½ per cent 20th inst. 5½ per cent 21st inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 6 3/16 per cent 20th inst. 6 3/16 per cent. 21st inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5½ percent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 1½ per cent Nominal. 3 Mos 2½ per cent. 6 months 3 per cent 12 months 4½ per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Tone of Silver:—Very small business. No special feature. Limited market.

LONDON DISCOUNT

BOMBAY Aug. 22

3 months Discounts 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months Discounts 6 3/16 per cent

Bank of England rate 5-1|2 p.c.
Call Money 1 1/2 per cent.
1 month 2 per cent.
Three Months 2-1/2 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1|4 per cent.
Tone of Money market Inactive.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 p. c

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY Aug. 22

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/10
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 78.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96|2.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 90/0
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs 98.
5 per cent Loan 1939/44 Rs. 96/5
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1045/55 Rs. 102/5
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/9
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/9.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 105.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—30th August settlement. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/1/0 5 per cent. 1945/55 102/3/0.
Tone of market Quieter.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.)

Bombay Aug. 22.

	Per lb. Rs. As. Ps.
KHADI.	
Textile	0 12 0
Century	0 11 9
Jacob	0 11 6
Toyo Potdar	0 12 0
Moon	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH. (full weight 34/40 In.)	
Century 91-1/2 92-1/2	1 0 0
Century 6404-8705	1 0 3
Fazul (Mahal)	1 0 6
Pahlad	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	1 0 0
Maneckji (Patangia)	0 15 3
Daud Sahib	0 15 3
Gasga Ghat	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH. (Light weight) No. 5202|5303.	Per lb.
Rachael Mill	1 0 9
David	1 0 6
Moon	1 0 6
Phoenix	1 0 6
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH. X Quality.	
Swan Finlay	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH. Satin Calender 34-42 In.	
Textile (Hand)	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	0 15 0
Apollo (Pyala)	0 15 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 15 0
Sakuntla	0 15 3
Manekji (Kunda)	0 13 9
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 14 3
Rachael	0 15 0
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0 13 9
Maher	0 15 3
Kachhwa	0 14 3
Moon	0 14 9
LEPAD.	
Spring	0 15 3
Textile	0 15 3
Century	0 15 3
DHOOTIES. 7 8 9 Yards.	
Spring (Balance)	1 1 3
Jacob	1 1 0
Century	1 1 0
Moon Mill	1 1 0
3732 Moon	1 1 0
3842 Mayer	1 1 0
DHOOTIES. 10 Yards	
Spring (balance)	1 0 3
Century	1 0 0
Jacob	1 0 0
Moon Mill	1 0 0
	Per Piece.
1386 Tata	2 15 0
GIN COLOURED.	
A 1515 Tulsidas	12 8 0
B 1515 Ratilal	12 12 0
MARKIN JAPAN.	
4488	12 6 0
8383	9 9 0
3810	10 10 0
Yards 120	20 4 0
9898	10 9 0
8015	9 6 0
9797	9 8 0
6300	10 9 0
44000	9 0 0
BLACK CHECK.	
5800 Sholapur	9 0 0
SALITA.	
Century	0 15 3
Spring Merchant	0 15 3
Dukdi yards 12-13-14—	
Kanta	1 3 0
Framji	1 2 0
Phoenix	1 3 0

WEEKLY U. S. WEATHER REPORT

New York, Aug 21.

Virginia, North and South Carolina:—Conditions generally have been favourable.

Northern Florida and Southern Georgia: Have been too wet.

Northern Georgia:—The weather has been too dry.

Alabama and Mississippi: Progress of cotton from deterioration to good.

Tennessee: Growth has been fair.

Louisiana: Growth has been slow and deterioration has been reported.

Western Arkansas.—Drought conditions prevail.

Oklahoma: Rain is needed.

Texas:—There has been deterioration except in parts of the West and Northwest.

BULLION WEEKLY REVIEW

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following report dated, 21st August:—

Our Silver market registers very little change in the prices since we wrote our last Review. For the whole of the week, the market has moved within a very narrow range of five annas and the amount of business passed through jobbers was very small. Foreign Banks and local Commission Houses showed very little interest in the market. Some nervous bulls are liquidating their purchases gradually as large stock is expected shortly for the near delivery and hence the 1st Settlement rate is quoted at a discount of three annas over the 2nd Settlement. The recent disquieting news of Russian invasion of China has not created any rise in the Shanghai Exchange as well as in the foreign markets. It seems that Chinese operators do not consider the recent situation in China as grave as before and hence Shanghai Exchange remains quiet without any important change. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 55-11 for the 1st Settlement on the 17th instant and the lowest Rs. 55-6 on the 16th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0-5. T. T Shanghai on London is 0 1/16 higher. The highest price was 2-4 5/8 on the 17th instant and the lowest 2-4 9/16 on the 14th instant.

The London price is 0 1/8 higher. The market was quiet but steady with small business passing. India and China were moderate buyers while America remained a small seller. Continent remained inactive. The New York price is 52 5/8 cents i.e. 0 1/8 cents higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 52 3/4 cents on the 16th instant and the lowest 52 1/2 cents on the 15th instant.

The prices for Gold have somewhat improved owing to better demand and easier local Exchange. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-7-0 for ready, Rs. 21-6-6 for the 1st Settlement and Rs. 21/7/3 for the 2nd Settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-11½.

As anticipated in our last Review, the market has continued to remain within narrow limits with dealers inclined to be bearish. The technical position of the market at present seems to be unhealthy as large long interest remains in weak hands. Some decline at the time of the Settlement is probable when purchases made round Rs. 55 will prove profitable.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 21.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63 lb Cargoes, 48/- August s'ment. Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes, 47/6 Afloat Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 51/6 August s'ment Sellers.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi Parcels, 52/6 Aug/Sept. s'ment. London, Value.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Aug. 21.

Java Sugar, Fine Whtie, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Calcutta.

	Per Cwt.
Oct/Dec.	11/11-1/4
Jan/March.	12/2-1/4
C & F Bombay Oct/Dec.	12/80-1/2
C & F Karachi, Oct/Dec.	12/1

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay attended by Captain C. F. Morrison Aide-de-Camp left Kirkee for Bombay on Wednesday.

Latest Cotton Quotations

NEW YORK FUTURES 18 POINTS UP

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 22.

Previous Closing Rate	18.64
To-day's Opening Rate	18.69
Difference	plus .05
To-day's Closing Rate	18.82
Difference	plus .18

The New York Cotton market opened at a rise of 5 points and steadily till a further rise of 14 points was established under short covering. The market fluctuated at the this level within a narrow range and closed at a rise of 18 points.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Aug. 22.

Previous Closing Rate	9.96
To-day's Opening Rate	9.86
Difference	—.10
To-day's Closing Rate	9.87
Difference	—.09

The Liverpool Cotton market opened very steady at a decline of 10 points against an expected decline of 16 points at parity rates New York closing. The weather reports were unfavourable and several private crop estimates are reduced to 1,50,00000 stimulated some buying and the market closed at a decline of 9 points. Middling American Spot prices declined 10 points to 10.28 while Egyptian declined 10 points to 16.50.

EXPECTATIONS.

The Liverpool market is due to open at a rise of 2 to 3 points while Broach A.-M. is expected to open at Rs. 339-0-0.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Aug. 22.

Silver Ready	24	7 0
Higher	0	2 0
Silver Forward	24	9 0
Higher	0	2 0

Tone of Market:—Increase due to India's buying.

BOMBAY PRICES

Bombay, Aug. 22.

1st Settlement	55	12 0
2nd Settlement	55	13 0

NOVEL MOTOR TYRE PROTECTOR

GAITERS TO PREVENT PUNCTURES

A novel pneumatic tyre protector, illustrated below has been invented by the Patent All-Metal Tyre Protector Manufacturing Syndicate, of Lamington Road, Bombay. This invention, it is claimed, prevents punctures and tyre creep, and also reduces overheating to a minimum By its use the usual tyres are made to act, not as tyres, but as pneumatic springs. When the protectors are fitted, the whole of the wear and tear is transferred to the protectors.

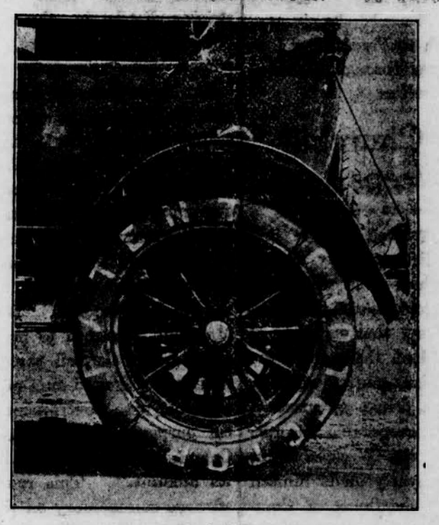
These protectors consist of appropriate-sized covers lined with pieces of spring steel, the latter being riveted through the cover to ensure a firm conract. They are made in two pieces, which are linked together when fitted to the car and are held in place on the rim by means of steel chains.

These protectors act as effective resistors to nails, stones and other puncture producing materials. They also reduced overheating when the tyre is inflated, prevent tyre creep, and in case of old tyres they also strengthen weak points.

At a test made recently in Bombay the car sped on smoothly without the resiliency of the tyres being impaired. In the hot streets of Bombay and the rutty roads in the muffasil these new appliances are sure to be very useful.

It may be mentioned here that the inventor and patentee of this novel protector is Mr. Alfie K. M. Satin, the managing director of the Syndicate formed to exploit the invention.

The Patent Tyre Protector.



The Patent Tyre Protector fitted to the wheel of the car.

DISEASE THAT DEFIES SCIENCE

FLUTTER IN BOMBAY MEDICAL CIRCLES

For once at least Medical Science has been baffled and all the apparatus and clynical paraphernalia in the best equipped and, perhaps, the most modern of its kind, the Haffkine Institute of Bombay, have not been able to locate the exact nature of a disease which has caused flutter in the medical circles.

The cases of this disease that have so far been brought to notice are characterised by a long prodromal period of three weeks with high fever and greyish-yellow mucus from the mouth. Pathological investigations have disclosed nothing.

At present two such cases have been removed from the St. George's Hospital to the Arthur Road Hospital and the patients are recovering well. The total number of cases so far reported is 13. The last one reported is the case of an Italian, who has been in Bombay for the last six months. He was admitted to the St. George's Hospital and transferred to the Arthur Road Hospital on Monday where he is progressing satisfactorily.

Major L. A. P. Anderson, I. M. S., Officiating Director of the Haffkine Institute frankly confessed, when seen by a Press representative, that he has so far not been able to solve the puzzle, despite the fact, according to his own admission, that the prevalence of the mystery disease was disclosed to him two months ago. Ordinary investigations, as in the cases of typhoid and other infectious fevers, he says, have proved fruitless. But the Institute is now engaged in special investigations. So far no positive results have been obtained. For, declares Major Anderson, "the problem is very difficult, and for a complete research it may easily take several months."

The Major further says that animals appear to be immune to the infection of this disease and in the materials hitherto analysed this Institute has not found the organism of any other disease known to medcal science.

The disease, it must be emphasised, says Dr. Nerurkar, did not originate in Bombay, but was imported from outside. Its preliminary symptoms, as judged from a case taken to hospital on Sunday, is a bad throat and rash on the body. In the case now under observation, the rash disappeared on Monday and there was a mild desquamation of the skin. The Health Officer assures the public that there is no cause for alarm and that all necessary precautions are being taken.

PARAMOUR SUSPECTS FIDELITY OF MISTRESS

STABS PROVE FATAL

The Coroner concluded inquest on Thursday touching the death of Bawala Fakirappa, a Hindu woman, who was stabbed by her paramour Chota Nagapa, on the 22nd ultimo at DeLisle Road and succumbed to her injuries in the K E M Hospital the same day. Sub-Inspector Parulkar attached to the DeLisle Road Police Station said that on receipt of certain information he went to the K E M Hospital and found Bawala seriously injured and in an unconscious condition. He then went to the B. D. D Chawl where she lived to make enquiries, and learnt that her paramour Chota Nagapa had stabbed her as he suspected her fidelity. Chota Nagapa absconded and witness went to Chavni in Hyderabad (Deccan) it was rumoured where he had run away, but he was not traced there as he had already left the village for some other place. The jury returned a verdict of murder against Chota Nagapa who is still at large.

SHAUKAT ALI FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Tne A. P. message which we published on Wednesday stated that Maulana Shaukat Ali who arrived at Cape Town on Monday was at first prevented from landing there by the Immigration authorities and that on giving an undertaking that he would not stay in South Africa for more than three weeks he was allowed to disembark. The fact, however, is that Maulana Shaukat Ali reached Mombasa not Cape Town on Monday and that he received a telegraphic permission there to enter South Africa on the basis of the undertaking referred to.

Colombo.—The report that foreigner Zebrowiskie has been ordered out of Ceylon in connection with dissemination of communist literature is found to be without foundation.—A. P.

City & Suburbs

TO-DAY.

The S. S. "Rawalpindi" with the English mails of August 8 due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 24.

The S. S. "Razmak" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at five per cent.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A Special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

The next weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee will be held here on Tuesday next, (Aug. 27), at 430 p.m. (Bombay Time) instead of on Wednesday, Aug 28, as usual, that day being a public holiday.

THURSDAY'S ATTENDANCE 1,04,728.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

The Secretary, Bombay Mill-owners' Association, writes:—

"Owing to intimidation, the attendance in several mills has been reduced, and the total to-day is 1,04,728".

FATAL ACCIDENT ON STEAMER

Mangtoo Faila, a Bhandari, employed on S. S. "Alipore" lying in the stream was cleaning deck top soot pipes of the engine room on the 17th instant when inadvertently he dislodged a quantity of soot which fell on his clothes. He sustained severe injuries and was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died on Thursday. At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CRUSHED TO DEATH ON RAIL.

While an electric train was going on the up line on Wednesday morning the driver, saw some labourers working on the line between Grant Road and Charni Road. He warned them by whistle to keep off the line which they did, but Syed Khan a labourer in running along the line stumbled and fell down. He was run over by the engine and was crushed to death. At the inquest held by the coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union a general meeting of the B.B. and C.I. Railway workers will be held on Saturday (the 24th inst.) at 6 p.m. on the open maiden behind the Running Shed at Balsar when in present situation of the Railway workers will be discussed.

All Railway workers as well as sympathisers are cordially invited to attend.

IN AID OF POSTAL UNION'S RELIEF FUND.

The Secretary of the Postal Union writes:—

"The Hind Amateurs will stage, in aid of the Postal Union's Relief Fund, CHANDRA-GRAHAN, tomorrow (Saturday) at the Bombay Theatre at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Bombayites are requested to help the Union by buying tickets and thus support a deserving institution.

BANDRA RATE-PAYERS' MEETING.

A public meeting of the rate-payers and residents of "H" Ward, Bandra, will be held on Sunday (the 25th instant) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the Municipal Hall (opposite Municipal Office, Bandra), to consider the desirability of re-distribution of seats and revising limits of Wards for Municipal purposes. Mr. K. Natrajan will preside.

INTER-COLLEGIATE ORATORICAL COMPETITION.

The above competition will be held in the Bombay University Convocation Hall on Sunday (the 25th inst) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University will preside, Messrs. K. M. Munshi, A. R. Dalal. I.C.S., K. Natarajan and S. A. Brelvi will act as judges. Sir Byramjee Jeejibhoy Cup, Mr. M. R. Jayakar Medal and Mr. K. M. Munshi Medal will be awarded to the first three best competitors.

MAHARASHTRA SANGIT VIDYALAYA.

The Third Anniversary of the Maharashtra Sangeetha Vidyalaya, conducted by Prof. Baburao Gokhalay, will be held on Saturday the 24th inst. at 5 p.m. at the Theosophical Society Hall, French Bridge under the presidentship of Mr. B. G. Kher. The programme will include Indian Orchestra, Harmonium and Jaltsrang solo by the students and Vocal Music by Mrs. Pirojbai Dastur.

There will also be a concert of Vocal Music by Prof. Vamanrao Padhye on Sunday 25th inst. at 10 p.m. in the Brahman Sabha Hall near Prarthana Samaj.

PUBLIC RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ram Krishna Ashram, Khar being taken ill will not conduct any of the following four classes at:—

(1) Messrs. Batliboi's Commercial Institute, Carebagate Street; (2) Devakaran Mansion. Princess Street; (3) General Educational Institute, Dadar, and; (4) Seth Jamnadas Mathuradas's Bungalow, Borivili for a week or two more. These will be duly announced as usual on his full recovery.

WHY endure the burning irritation, inflammation, swelling and other distressing symptoms of piles? That great soothing and healing balm, Zam-Buk, brings sure and lasting relief. Even in cases where operation seemed inevitable it has been used with complete success.

Mr. Percy V. Harper, of Tiparra, S. Australia, says:—"For two years I was a martyr to piles. The complaint got so severe that I was beginning to think the only way to a cure was operation. The burning irritation was terrible and when at my worst I could scarcely move about.

"I took doctors' medicine and used all sorts of ointments and salves, but until I started with Zam-Buk it was just throwing money away.

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Sajan Mohani (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. **Price Rs. 2 per tola.**

Aksir—shall cure old or new Gonorrhoea in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc. **Price Rs. 3 only.**

Tila Dilruba (Regd.) Use it once and you most proud and indifferent darling shall be enslaved for ever. A packet for 6 times Price Rs. 2 only.

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R 1806.

Famous Rajya Astrologer.

Pandit LEKHRAMJI (of Bhragoo Sanhita) has come to Bombay for stay upto 20th August. He prepares a person's horoscope simply by reading the signs on the palm, and foretells events of the whole life (past, present and future) most accurately. Satisfaction guaranteed. Scores of testimonials from Rajahs and ruling Princes. Consultation hours 8 a.m. to 11 a.m., and 2 to 6 p.m., at Madhavbag Dharamshala, C. P. Tank

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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1929.

The Sermon at the University.

—:o:—

Convocation addresses, like sermons, are generally platitudinous. And H. E. Sir Frederick Sykes' address at the Bombay University Convocation was no exception to the rule, but it had several redeeming features. It is difficult for a kindly middle-aged person to avoid platitudes when he sees before him a number of young alumni who expect to be lectured to, when he surveys the whole sphere of life, of his own eventful past and their future, a future pregnant with promise, and when he struggles to give full expression to the many thoughts and emotions welling up within him. The result is often a brief summary of a book like Smiles' "Self-Help" or "Duty". Sir Frederick himself felt this when he said, "I have said nothing which many have not said before. But life, as most elder folk will tell you, has a curious way of siding with the commonplace. It is not the striking out-of-the-way things that tell in the long run. It is usually the simple ordinary things which have become so familiar that most people begin to think that there is nothing in them. In the last resort the plainest and the most obvious philosophy, built up out of the common experience of mankind is generally the truest and the most valuable." This is profoundly true. But, alas, it is generally the middle-aged man that realises it.

When an address covers a ground as large as life, it is not easy to catch the gist of the whole speech. But many of the main points of the address in question are brought out in its concluding parts. In his impressive peroration, Sir Frederick said: "When you go forth from this University to face the impartial test of the world, think and go on thinking of yourselves as perpetually on probation. . . . Life is one long examination in which success is within the reach of each individual according to the quality of effort which he makes. It is not mapped out with clear roads; its safe passage needs individual courage, confidence and steadfastness in pursuit of the goal aimed at. Sometimes it may seem that the modern world, in the elaborate organisation with which it surrounds the life of each individual, tends to force all into a common mould, but this is only a partial view of its meaning. In the ever-changing problems which it presents, in the manifold demands which it makes on the character, there is still the widest force for ambition, for originality; and herein lies the whole interest and fascination of the adventure which you are about to undertake. . . The future not only of each one of you but of India as a whole lies to an appreciable degree in your own hands. It will call for the most courageous effort, the most honest thinking that you can possibly bring to it." The gist of the whole address seems to be: "Develop your personality without letting the world cramp or distort it. Face the world in a spirit of adventure, using your hardest experiences in further developing and enriching your personality. A life so lived and a personality so enriched are their own reward and your best contribution to the world".

We are glad His Excellency stressed eloquently the value of personality, of a spirit of independence and adventure. The forces that cramp and often smother personality are greater in India than most other countries. For here to the crushing effect of modern alien organisation is added the equally crushing effect of an obsolete ancient social organisation. To liberate themselves from these crushing effects the youths of the country will have to develop a virile personality and to summon to their tasks all the spirit of adventure and independence that they may be capable of. They will need to be pioneers in the march to Freedom and to hack their way through mountains of difficulties.

Mr. Churchill Weeps

—:o:—

It is an ingrained habit of British Imperialist mentality to emphasize for the benefit of a generally incredulous world the astounding theory that in parts of it marked red on the map, the moment British control will be withdrawn, a deluge of anarchy, ruin, chaos, irreparable disorder will set in. Mr. Winston Churchill, who recently made himself ridiculous in the House of Commons by a wanton attack on the Civil Service in his childish defence of Lord Lloyd, could not naturally forbear the temptation, in a discourse at Winnipeg, of venting his spleen on the subject of the marching orders given to his friend by the MacDonald Government. Mr. Churchill has gone to Canada for a recuperative tour but how can he, ardent missionary of British Imperialism as he now is, forget to do his bit when the occasion offers? Here was a splendid opportunity. The audience was huge and presumably inclined to accept gullibly the yarns that British lecturers, propagandists and cabinet ministers temporarily out of work are disposed to spin before Canadians. Mr. Churchill drew a doleful picture of what would happen when Egypt suffered the calamity of the withdrawal of British troops to the Suez Canal banks. For years, so runs the British Imperialist legend, Egypt, "rescued by British suzereignty" from "rack and ruin" has been practically governed from the Residency at Cairo for the sole purpose of preventing the poor fellaheen from falling into the clutches of "awful agitators." And now a sad fate awaits Egypt. She will again "return to rack and ruin". It is curious that the vast majority of the Egyptian people are quite sure she will not, but Mr. Churchill and the foreign bondholders and concession-hunters think otherwise. We have no doubt that stricken with sorrow for the Egyptians, Mr. Churchill and Company are only waiting for a favourable opportunity to save the people of Egypt from themselves.

Butlerian Prophylactics.

—:o:—

Sir Montagu Butler, the Governor of the Central Provinces, is unhappy. Beggars pester him. He informed the members of the C. P. Legislature when he addressed it on Wednesday on the opening of its August session that "wherever he went he found the begging spirit prevailing and that Government were asked for doles here and doles there." Particularly was this the case with local bodies which in their addresses to the Governor during his tours begged for larger subsidies from Government for helping them in their nation-building activities. But Sir Montagu is a resourceful person and evidently takes a pathological interest in his job. He has prophylactics ready to hand. For relief measures, he informed the Council, he had decided "to add here to what is known as the prophylactic system and not to follow slavishly the sterner provisions of the Famine Code." By the "early expansion and opening of works," he claims to have prevented the "development of distress" but it is difficult to believe that the prophylactic worked successfully in the most famine-stricken district in the Central Provinces, the district of Jubbulpore.

For those tiresome local bodies with their ever stretched out arms asking for doles, Sir Montagu has another prophylactic. The Central Provinces Government have appointed "a strong financial relations committee, to determine the relations which should subsist between Government and the various local bodies." But Sir Montagu hastened to make it clear to the Council that "there was only a limited sum of money available with Government for local purposes and nothing the Committee can do will increase its amount." This remarkable advance commentary on the utility of the Committee must have given but cold comfort to the Council. For the politically-minded class in the Central Provinces who are afflicted with the desire of seeing constitutional methods at work and elections for a new legislature taking place at their appointed time, the Governor had a totally different kind of prophylactic ready. It was the prophylactic of patience. Sir Montagu assured them that his Government had decided "not to hold the general elections this coming November." He elaborated on the theme of postponement by asking his audience "to recognise that for weighty reasons it had been decided to prolong the lives of the Legislative Assembly and most of the provincial councils for a period not exactly specified". The public are well aware what these "weighty reasons" are. Their strong suspicion is that the question of dissolution of legislatures is purposely kept in suspense by the bureaucracy because it is afraid that adherence to constitutional practice which insists on the holding of general elections at the normal time will bring in majorities determined to demand genuine Swaraj.

A Rebuff

—:o:—

Everybody knows that after President Patel's historic ruling in April last that further consideration of the Public Safety Bill was out of order, the Government of India intended to alter the Standing Rules so as to curtail the powers of the President. The matter was then referred to the British Government and by them to the Clerk of the House of Commons for his opinion. The latter is now understood to have advised that the changes in the Rules contemplated by the Government of India are "contrary to all usages of Parliamentary procedure and dignity". It is, therefore, expected that no changes in the Rules regarding the President's powers will be made or attempted and that the whole question will be considered only after the Simon Commission will have published its report. It seems also that President Patel's letter to the Viceroy on this subject has had some wholesome effect. The Government will do well to realise that bureaucratic regime has its limitations and that the regime itself is vanishing.

SIMLA OR THE NEHRU REPORT

—:o:—

A PLEA FOR COURAGE

(BY H. G. ALEXANDER.)
(By Air Mail).

(In the following article Mr. H. G. Alexander writing in the "Socialist Review" of August, makes a powerful and reasoned plea for a frank and full acceptance of the constitutional proposals of India's representatives which takes on a peculiar importance, now that a more enlightened Government bears the onus of deciding the relations of India and Britain.)

British newspaper correspondents in India seem to be doing their best to deride and dismiss the Nehru Constitutional proposals; and the Press in this country largely endorses the contemptuous comments of the correspondents. In this illogical world nothing else could be expected; and yet it seems odd.

Parliamentary leaders in England have challenged the Indian politicians to produce their own scheme of Government; almost we are persuaded that the first desire of every British party is to leave the whole responsibility of Indian constitution-making to the people of India. And yet as soon as any scheme is put forward it is instantly met with cries of "half-baked, superficial, impracticable, unrepresentative, alien to the spirit of the East, clever devices for bargaining," and so on. The conclusion seems to be that the work of Sir John Simon and his colleagues is only being made more difficult, or at the best that the Nehru scheme "will be one of the vast number of documents which the Simon Commission will have to study."

IS IT HONEST CRITICISM?

One knows what educated India will say, when, or if, it reads this British commentary. It will no more accept the English comments as honest criticism than our Press accepts the constitutional proposals as honest statesmanship. Indian nationalists (nearly all educated Indians are nationalists at heart) will, no doubt, get some satisfaction from the amount of space that the Press, especially the "imperialist" Press, is devoting to the scheme, as showing that our editors perceive that the Nehru scheme is in fact a portent and that the All-Parties' Conference ("All-Parties" carefully put in quotation marks as "The Times" used contemptuously to refer to "General" Booth) is in fact much more widely representative than they care to admit.

Probably, no responsible Indians will trouble to reply to these comments, because they will not take them seriously. And so the alienation and misunderstanding on both sides, already very much worse than is commonly recognised in England, will be intensified further, and Sir John Simon's task of achieving a friendly understanding with the leaders of Indian public opinion will be made more difficult than ever.

Is it really impossible to regard the report of the All-Parties' Conference as a serious document, prepared by men of undoubted patriotism who are doing their best to meet the admittedly complex and amazingly difficult problems of Indian Government? And is it not reasonable that at least all those who care for the principle of "self-determination" must approach it favourably and hopefully, believing that if Indian self-government is to be achieved, it must be on a basis laid by Indians; and that if this plan is in fact a sober attempt, endorsed by a number of Indian leaders, to create an Indian Constitution, it should at any rate be welcomed as a basis for discussion, or for negotiation, with other parties, such as the Indian Princes, the British Government, and any sections in British India who do not at present accept it?

The writer has recently studied Indian nationlism in India, with as critical and as friendly an eye (or two eyes) as could be combined. He had the opportunity to hear the discussions of the resolution calling the All-Parties' Conference in the Madras Congress last December, and of meeting some of its members and discussing some of their difficulties in Delhi last March. In the light of that experience he has studied the Nehru report with some care, and he finds it worthy of far more admiration than even some Socialist papers in England will admit.

BEHIND THE NEHRU POLICY.

How far does it represent those sections of India that have any real political intelligence? We have already been assured in the English Press that the vast majority of Muslims repudiate it: that the Christians do not accept it, and that the Sikhs have repudiated their representative on the Nehru Committee; that the non-Brahmins of Bombay and Madras and the depressed classes were not represented. In fact, that it only represents the Congress people (even that might seem doubtful, as the Congress has declared for independence, and the Nehru report only demands dominion status—though arguing that there is no real difference, which, of course, is true) and the Liberals; in fact, that it is a clever device of the Hindu politicians, purporting to represent all the other sections.

Is there any truth in these charges? It is evidently true that large sections of Muslims are still unable to reconcile themselves to forego communal electorates. The appendices to the Nehru report, showing how elections in the Punjab and Bengal have actually worked, and how little the Muslims have to fear from joint electorates, have not convinced the uneducated masses or the more passionate communal leaders; but this is surely a matter for regret rather than congratulation. The system of separate electorates has proved itself thoroughly pernicious; the sooner it can be abolished the better. Surely we in this country, instead of seeming to rejoice that many Indian Muslims are still unwilling to accept the Nehru proposals, which guarantee them in all provinces where they are in a minority a number of seats proportionate to their population, should rather try to persuade them of the wisdom of these proposals. The Nehru proposals do not deny communal rights; they attempt to combine the good of the nation with adequate recognition of the fact of communal sentiment. "To say from the larger viewpoint of nationalism that no communal provinces should be created is, in a way, equivalent to saying from the still wider international viewpoint that there should be no separate nations. Both these statements have a measure of truth in them. But the staunchest international

(Continued on page 10)

Notes of the Day

A Cup That Failed To Cheer.

A cup of tea is known to cheer and not to inebriate. There was no possibility of the participants' feeling inebriated with optimism at the little tea-party M. Briand and Mr. Snowden had, but the French Premier's roseate account of the deliberations over the "nice cup of tea" he had with Mr. Snowden had given rise to hopes that a way had been found out of the debt settlement impasse. However, it is now discovered at the Hague that it was a cup which cheered neither M. Briand nor Mr. Snowden nor any one else. And now on behalf of his country Dr. Streesemann quietly asks these squabbling creditors "Gentlemen, according to which plan must we make the reparation payments after September 1? Is it to be under the Dawes Plan or the Young proposals?" Perhaps an answer will be given to Germany when the four new adding machines "pressed into service by Treasury Experts" have recalculated the yield to Britain.

Sir Percy Loraine.

A correspondent writes:—

"Sir Percy Loraine, who has been appointed High Commissioner for Egypt, will be a distinct gain to the Commonwealth of British peoples. This statesman was the British Minister at Athens for about three years. But before that he was well-known to India, and especially the Parsis, as the British Minister at Teheran. He took considerable and genuine interest in the progress of Persia, the welfare of which he had and still has at heart. He would not forget or neglect Teheran when in Athens. It is strange how much of the prosperity and prestige of the component parts of the Britain Dominions and British influence in Asia and Africa depend upon the personality of Britain's agents. Sir Percy would have accomplished by now what is held in abeyance by his successor who appears to have too aristocratic notions for direct correspondence and prefers the intermediary of the Indian Secretariats. The democratic and most unostentious ways of Sir Percy will form an agreeable contrast to the autocratic demeanour of his predecessor, Lord Lloyd, in Cairo. Sir Percy will not take long to endear himself to the young aspiring Egyptians."

Demand For Temple Entry.

It is good news that the "Depressed" class people of Delhi have demanded entry into a local temple and that some of the temple authorities are entirely in favour of the demand. We do not see why all the trustees of the temple should not accept the demand. It is most anomalous indeed that the trustees, while they entertained some European non-Hindu officials and garlanded them,—presumably in the temple itself—deny access to their own fellow-Hindus. Such insulting discrimination cannot but be most galling to the "Depressed" classes. However, they should remember that the spirit of the time is in their favour and should keep up a ceaseless and vigorous agitation for asserting their rights. Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj may well lead the agitation in Delhi.

The Disturbing Factor.

It is interesting to note that, though the Bombay Legislative Council rejected the resolution in favour of the unification of Karnatak, the Madras Council has passed a similar resolution despite Government opposition. It will be remembered that last year the Coorg Legislative Council, too, passed a resolution consenting to join Karnatak if the latter was to be a separate province. But it is reported that the Commissioner has not forwarded the resolution to the Government. It is abundantly clear from these and other facts that free public opinion strongly supports the unification of Karnatak, but that Government alone stand in the way, for reasons which they alone can appreciate.

A Thought For The Day.

"A truth that disheartens, because it is true, is still of far more value than the most stimulating of falsehoods."

MAETERLINCK.

DIFFICULTY OF ORGANISING TRUTH

"No Religion, No Sect or Authority Can Lead To It"

KRISHNAMURTI'S REASONS FOR DISSOLVING ORDER OF STAR

My Aim in Life, says he, is to Make Men Free

(BY SUNDER P. KABADI.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The Order of the Star in the East, whose dissolution was announced on Saturday by J. Krishnamurti, its Head, was founded in Benares, India, in the year 1911, to proclaim the coming of a World Teacher and to prepare the world for that event. J. Krishnamurti was placed at the head of that Order by those who recognised the potential Teacher in him.

In 1927, the name of the Order was changed to "Order of the Star", as its members realised that the days of expectation were over and Krishnamurti was for them the Teacher.

The reasons for his action in dissolving the Order are given by J. Krishnamurti in the following pronouncement made by him at the International Star Camp held at Ommen (Holland) on Saturday last. He said:

"We are going to discuss this morning the dissolution of the Order of the Star. Many people will be delighted and others will be rather sad. It is a question neither for rejoicing nor for sadness, because it is inevitable, as I am going to explain.

DIFFICULTY OF ORGANISING TRUTH.

"You may remember the story of how the devil and a friend of his were walking down the street, when they saw ahead of them a man stoop down and pick up something from the ground, look at it, and put it away in his pocket. The friend said to the devil, "What did that man pick up?" "He picked up a piece of Truth", said the devil. "That is a very bad business for you, then", said his friend. "Oh, not at all," the devil replied, "I am going to let him organise it."

"I maintain that Truth is a pathless land, and you cannot approach it by any path whatsoever, by any religion, by any sect. That is my point of view, and I adhere to that absolutely and unconditionally. Truth, being limitless, unconditioned, unapproachable by any path whatsoever, cannot be organised; nor should any organisation be formed to lead or to coerce people along any particular path. If you first understand that, then you will see how impossible it is to organise a belief. A belief is purely an individual matter, and you cannot and must not organise it. If you do, it becomes dead, crystallised; it becomes a creed, a sect, a religion, to be imposed on others. This is what everyone throughout the world is attempting to do' Truth is narrowed down and made a plaything for those who are weak, for those who are only momentarily discontented. Truth cannot be brought down, rather the individual must make the effort to ascend to it. You cannot bring the mountain-top you must pass through the valley, climb the steeps, unafraid of the dangerous precipices. You must climb down towards the Truth, it cannot be "stepped down" or organised for you. Interest in ideas is mainly sustained by organisations, but organisations only awaken interest from without. Interest, which is not born out of love of Truth for its own sake, but aroused by an organisation, is of no value. The organisation becomes a framework into which its members can conveniently fit. They no longer strive after Truth or the mountain-top, but rather carve for themselves a convenient niche in which they put themselves or let the organisation place them and consider that the organisation will thereby lead them to Truth.

WILL NOT BE BOUND BY ORGANISATION.

So that is the first reason, from my point of view, why the Order of the Star should be dissolved. In spite of this, you will probably form other Orders, you will continue to belong to other organisations searching for Truth. I do tions searching for Truth. I do not want to belong to any organisation of a spiritual kind, please understand this. I would make use of an organisation which would take me to London, for example; this is quite a different kind of organisation, merely mechanical, like the post or the telegraph. I would use a motor car or a steamship to travel, these are only physical mechanisms which have nothing whatevtr to do with spirituality. Again, I maintain that no organisation can lead man to spirituality. If an organisation be created for this purpose, it becomes a crutch, a weakness, a bondage, that must cripple the individual, and prevent him from growing, from establishing his uniqueness, which lies in the discovery for himself of that absolute, unconditioned Truth.

WANT NO FOLLOWERS.

This is no magnificent deed, because I do not want followers, "and I mean this." The moment you follow someone you cease to follow Truth. I am not concerned whether you pay attention to what I say or not. I want to do a certain thing in the world and I am going to do it with unwavering concentration. I am concerning myself with only one essential thing; to set man free. I desire to free him from all cages; from all fears, and not to found religion, new sects, nor to establish new theories and new philosophies. Then you will naturally ask me why I go the world over, continually speaking. I will tell you for what reason I do this; not because I desire a following, not because I desire a special group of special disciples. (How men love to be different from their fellow-men, however ridiculous, absurd and trivial their distinctions may be! I do nit want to encourage that absurdity). I have no disciples, either on earth or in the realm of spirituality.

MR. KRISHNAMURTI'S PURPOSE IN LIFE.

As I have said, I have only one purpose; to make man free, to urge him towards freedom, to help him to break away from all limitations, for that alone will give him eternal happiness, will give him the unconditioned realisation of the self.

Because I am free, unconditioned, whole, not the part, not the relative, but the whole Truth that is eternal, I desire those, who seek to understand me, to be free, not to follow me, not to make out of me a cage which will become a religion, a sect. Rather should they be free from all fears—from the fear of religion, from the fear of salvation, from the fear of spirituality, from the fear of love, from the fear of death from the fear of life itself.

You are accumstomed to authority, or to the atmosphere of authority, which you think will lead you to spirituality. You think and hope that another can, by his extraordinary powers—a miracle transport you to this realm of eternal freedom which is Happiness. Your whole outlook on life is based on that authority.

You have listened to me for three years now, without any change taking place except in the few. Now analyse what I am saying, be critical, so that you may understand thoroughly, fundamentally. When you look for an authority to lead you to spirituality, you are bound automatically to build an organisation around that authority. By the very creation of that organisation, which, you think, will help this authority to lead you to spirituality, you are held in a cage.

As I said, you have been preparing for eighteen years for me. I do not care if you believe that I am the World-Teacher or not. That is of very little importance.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF UNDERSTANDING.

You have been preparing for eighteen years, and look how many difficulties there are in the way of your understanding, how many complications, how hany trivial things. Your prejudices, your fears, your authorities, your churches new and old—all these I maintain, are a barrier to understanding. I cannot make myself clearer than this. I do not want you to agree with me. I do not want you to follow me, I want you to understand what I am saying.

This understanding is necessary because your belief has not tranformed you but only complicated you, and because you are not willing to face things as they are. You want to have your own gods—new gods instead of the old, new religions instead of the old, new forms, instead of the old—all equally valueless, all barriers, all limitations all curtches. Instead of old spiritual distinctions you have new spiritual distinctions, instead of old worships you have new worships. You are all depending for your happiness on someone else, for your happiness on someone else; and although you have been preparing for me for eighteen years, when I say all these things are unnecessary, when I say that you must put them all away and look within yourselves, for the enlightenment, for the glory, for the purification, and for the incorruptibility of the self, not one of you is willing to do it. There must be a few, but very, very few.

THE FREE FROM EVERYTHING.

As I said before, my purpose is to make men unconditionally free, for I maintain that the only spirituality is the incorruptibility of the self which is eternal, is the harmony between reason and love. This is the absolute, unconditioned Truth which is Life itself. I want therefore to set man free, rejoicing as the bird in the clear sky, unburdened, independent, ecstatic in that freedom. And I, for whom you have been preparing for eighteen years, now say that you must be free of all these things, free from your complications, your entanglements. For this you need not have an organisation based on spiritual belief. Why have an organisation for five or ten people in the world who understand, who are struggling, who have put aside all trivial things? And for the weak people, there can be no organisation to help them to find the Truth, because Truth is in everyone; it is not far, it is not near; it is eternally there.

Organisations cannot make you free. No man from outside can make you free; nor can organised worship, nor the immolation of yourselves for a cause, make you free; nor can forming your selves into an organisation, nor throwing yourselves into works, make you free. You use a typewriter to write letters, but you do not put it on an altar and worship it. But that is what you are doing when organisations become your chief concern. "How many members are there in it?" That is the first question I am asked by all newspaper reporters. "How many followers have you? By their number we shall judge whether what you say is true or false." I do not know how many there are. I am not concerned with that. As I said, if there were even one man who had been set free, that were enough.

THE KEY TO SELF.

Again you have the idea that only certain people hold the key to the Kingdom of Happiness. No one holds it. No one has the authority to hold that key. That key is your own self, and in the development and the purification and in the incorruptibility of that self alone is the Kindom of Eternity.

So you will see how absurd is the whole structure that you have built, looking for external help, depending on others for your comfort, for your happiness, for your strength. These can only be found within yourselves.

So, why have an organisation?

You are accustomed to being told how far you have advanced, what is your spiritual status. How childish! Who but yourself can tell if you are beautiful or ugly within? Who but yourself can tell you if you are incorruptible. You are not serious in these things.

So why have an organisation?

But those who really desire to understand, who are looking to find that which is eternal, without beginning and without an end, will walk together with a greater intensity, will be a danger to everything that is unessential, to unrealities, to shadows. And they will concentrate, they will become the flame, because they understand. Such a body we must create, and that is my purpose. Because of that real understanding there will be true friendship. Because of that true friendship—which you do not seem to know—there will be real co-operation on the part of each one. And this not because of salvation, not because of immolation for a cause, but because you really understand, and hence are capable of living in the eternal. This is a greater thing than all pleasure, than all sacrifice.

So those are some of the reasons why, after careful consideration for two years, I have made this decision. It is not from a momentary impulse. I have not been persuaded to it by any one—I am not persuading such things. For two years I have been thinking about this, slowly, carefully, patiently, and I have now decided to disband the Order, as I happen to be its Head. You can form other organisations and expect some one else. With that I am not concerned, nor with creating new cages, new decorations for those cages. My only concern is to set men absolutely, unconditionally free."

After the announcement of the dissolution of the Order, Dr. Besant made a statement that "Considering the special stress which has been laid by Krishnamurti on individual judgment and liberty, the dissolution of the Order appears to be a logical step.

"My fundamental belief in Krishnamurti as the World Teacher" said Dr. Besant, "makes me more inclined to observe and study than to pronounce an opinion on the method chosen by one whom I consider far my superior".

Nearly 3000 Delegates representing 48 nationalities including six from India, attended the Camp but on Sunday there were as many as 5000 people present to hear Krishnamurti. The camp lasted for seven days and was addressed twice a day in the morning at 11 and again at 8 o'clock at night at Camp Fire by Krishnamurti alone. Dr. Besant who was present throughout the Camp spoke only once. It is significant to note that Russia sent as many as 55 delegates, Belgium 81, Austria 24, Autralia 8, Czechoslovakia 12, Germany 234, France 139, Dutch East Indies 36, South Africa 2, U.S.A. 27, England 509, New Zealand 4, Poland 23, Switzerland 45, Sweden 40, and Mexico 1.

"PARSIS AND POLITICS"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Mr. P. N. Driver in your issue of Friday has come forward to lecture the Parsi community on their duty towards India and the national movement, and asks them to follow in the foot-steps of Mr. K. F. Nariman whom he has the hardihood to compare with those renowned patriotic leaders of all India. Dadabhoy Naoroji and Sir P. M. Mehta, and also to follow in the wake of Mr. G. K. Nariman whom he dubs as "one of the most respected and influential of 'our Parsi historians'." Both these gentlemen, I am sure, will humbly decline this sort of comparison. Those who make use of the names of those great and noble All-India leaders are really ignorant of their high aims and principles. They did not want their Parsi community to give their "inevitable sacrifice" in order "not to act as clogs in the wheel of Swarajya but to hasten its progress", as your correspondent twaddles. He has used the catch-phrase "Indians first and Parsis afterwards"; but he betrays his ignorance of the very high aims and principles comprised in this phrase when he asks the community to sacrifice themselves. The noble phrase was the favourite of both Dadabhoy Naorcji and Sir P. M. Mehta. They never used it in the sense in which it seems to be used by Nariman & Co. They did not ask their community to sacrifice their rights and interests to placate the majority communities and die in the process. They did not ask the community to assist the majority communities to gain their so-called freedom and then they themselves to be dependents and slaves of the majority communities. They did not ask their community to develop "slave mentality" and follow the behests of the majority communities because Nariman and Co. warn the community betimes that these majority communities will almost immediately get Swaraj and be our rulers! Parsis are not made of such cowardly stuff and they will spurn this stupid warning. Dadabhai Nowroji and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta when they used their favourite phrase "Indians first and Parsis afterwards" meant the community shall not confine their activities to their own community alone but look ahead and come forward to lead India as they themselves were doing and the forefathers of the Parsis did before. To them British connection was sacred because they often declared it to be of divine dispensation. They never talked of the British being usurpers or that they were "Satanic" and deserve to be driven out of India. Really speaking Nariman and Co. have themselves developed slave mentality and have, therefore, readily become the proverbial catspaw and blindly follow wherever the revolutionist party wants them to. Dadabhai Nowroji and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta never allowed themselves to be hustled to back benches; they were always leaders and they always led. They did not believe in sacrificing one's own rights, interests and privileges. To them sacrifice meant service and to them the meaning of service was to keep one self in the strongest position in order to fight the evil better and to the end. Theirs was the Zoroastrian ideal. Nariman and Co.'s ideal is un-Zoroastrian. They want the Parsi community to give up their rights, interests and privileges to the majority communities because they tremble to think that these communities will soon come to power and they will trample the Parsis to death if they would not surrender their body and soul to those communities now! The duty of true Zoroastrians is to fight cowardice and to so conduct themselves that without losing an iota of their rights, interests and privileges they raise the country as a whole economically and politically and see that all communities have equal opportunities. That is the Zoroastrian principle: that has always been the principle of the Parsi community and that was the principle of Dadabhai Nowroji and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. They gave handsomely for economical as well as for political growth of India. They knew that economics and politics must grow together and that for their growth one must put his hands deep into his pocket first. On the other hand the revolutionists whom Nariman and Co. want the Parsi community to follow blindly talk of first ruining the economical position of India; they want to reduce it to pauperism. Their creed in going backwards is making for going upwards! Zoroastrian religion abhors such a creed. Its motto is never to go backwards; it exhorts its followers always to march on and on and fight doggedly but honourably against all obstacles and never be discouraged. That creed brought the Parsi community to the front despite their being called "a drop in the ocean".—Yours, etc.,

M. P. MADON.

EAST AFRICAN DEPUTATION IN ALLAHABAD

—:o:—

CONFER WITH INDIAN LEADERS

MR. ISHERDAS' EXTENSIVE TOUR IN U. P.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 21.

Mr. Isherdas, Secretary, East African Deputation arrived Allahabad, to-day, with a view to confer with Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru, Pandit Motilal Nehru Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Chintamani on the lines to be adopted by the deputation for their work in India, the object of the Deputation being to rouse Indian public and to solicit support from them on Indian problems in East Africa.

During his present tour, Mr. Isherdas is expected to visit several important towns of the United Provinces, where he may also address public meetings on the East African issues. He is expected to say at Allahabad till Friday next.

It is not yet settled, it is understood as to which of the members of this Deputation would proceed to England, nor have the Deputation fixed yet the time for their leaving for England.

Two of the members of the Deputation, namely Mr. J. B. Pandya of Mombassa and Mr. C. P. Dalal of Kampala (Uganda) have not yet arrived in India. They will be arriving at Bombay on the 31st of this month. —Free Press.

KING TO LEAVE FOR SANDRINGHAM

—:o:—

LONDON Aug. 22.

It is officially announced that the King and Queen will leave for Sandringham on Saturday.—Reuter

(Continued from column 7)

cer (First Grade) be appointed to act as, Deputy Executive Health Officer on Rs. 1,000-100-1,200 plus Rs. 160 C. A. per mensem, and that sanction be given to Dr. R. K. Mhatre, Assistant Health Officer (First Grade), being allowed to draw a Conveyance Allowance of Rs. 160 instead of Rs. 120 per mensem for doing Malaria work.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarker moved an amendment that sanction be given to the creation of a temporary appointment of an Assistant Health Officer (Special Grade) on a salary of Rs. 800-50-1,000 plus Rs. 160 C. A. per mensem and to the variation of the schedule of establishment of the Public Health Department accordingly as proposed in the Commissioner's letters to the appointment of Dr. M. R. Dalal, Assistant Health Officer (1st Grade) as Assistant Health Officer (Special Grade) on Rs. 800 plus Rs 160 C. A. and to allow Dr. R. K. Mhatre, Assistant Health Officer (1st Grade) to draw the Conveyance Allowance of Rs. 160 instead of Rs. 120 per month, for doing Malaria work.

HEALTH OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

Mr. K. F. Nariman opposed the amendment and said while he appreciated retrenchment he did not wish it to be done at the cost of efficiency. The F and G Wards comprised more than half of Bombay and the population mostly belonged to poor and labour classes. The Corporation should look to their health first rather than saving a few thousand rupees.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh supported the amendment and said if both the wards were placed under one Assistant Health Officer the health of the people would not suffer.

The question was then put to vote and the amendment of Mr. Chandavarkar was carried by an overwhelming majority.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

The Corporation agreed to the following proposition of Dr. Mangaldas V. Mehta:

That the Corporation are of opinion that Bombay, the premier City in India, should have an efficient maternity service for the poor and that in order to give effect to the aforesaid opinion the present Maternity Homes and District Nursing should be reorganized and reconstructed.

That the Medical Relief Committee be therefore requested to draw up in consultation with the Commissioner a scheme for reorganizing and reconstructing the present Municipal Maternity Homes and District Nursing in the City and place the same before the Corporation for approval.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

LORD IRWIN ADVOCATING NEHRU REPORT?

British Press Disseminating Misrepresentations of Congress Presidentship

DIFFERENCES AMONG INDIANS EXAGGERATED

Gandhiji's Refusal Makes Confusion Worse Confounded

LONDON, Aug. 21.

There is noticeable, says the London Correspondent of the Free Press of India, a clevage of opinion in Indian circles in London over the influence of Lord Irwin on the Labour Government on the question of Reforms and the attitude of the Labour Government in general towards the Indian problems. According to one view, Lord Irwin is pleading with the Labour Government for the recognition of the Nehru report as a national demand and for a gesture which would conciliate the Nehru group. But, according to another point of view, Lord Irwin's counsels are on the lines of complete neglect of the Nehru report and the Nehru group and the rally of non-Congress groups. Mostly these views are held according to predilections of the groups discussing the question; but what is unfortunate is that the manifestation of differences between Indians and Indians now in this country is having the effect of representing the national movement in India as one torn with internal schisms and external opposition.

ADDING TO CONFUSION.

Meanwhile reports from India of the offer to Gandhiji of the Congress Presidentship and his refusal and his insistence on the offer of Presidentship to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru have only added to the confusion which prevails in England over the Indian question. Despatches which are received and published by the British press from representatives in India are full of distortions and misrepresentations which are patent to any Indian who is in close touch with the affairs in India; but to those who have no personal knowledge and who gather their knowledge from what may be called "tainted sources", these despatches, which are untruths and half truths, read as convincing.—Free Press.

STORM IN CORPORATION OVER JUHU TRAGEDY

—:o:—

Government Asked To Provide Coast Guards

The recent Juhu tragedy figured in the Corporation on Thursday and it was resolved to request Government to take measures to prevent fatalities in future.

The Corporation also approved of the Commissioner's proposals of adjustment in the Public Health Department in consequence of the retirement of Dr. J. E Sandiland, the Executive Health Officer.

Several Councillors opposed the proposal to amalgamate the F. and G. Wards, but ultimately agreed to it.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla moved:

"That in view of several tragic fatalities which have occurred in the past by sea bathing at Juhu and also in view of the four valuable lives lost on the 4th August 1929, by a similar fatality, the Corporation strongly recommend to Government to take such measures as are necessary, at an early date, for the protection of bathers and the prevention of such fatalities occurring in future, more especially as the majority of people availing themselves of sea bathing at this popular public resort are residents of Bombay.

That the President be requested to forward a copy of this Resolution to Government for necessary action."

Dr. J. V. Vora raised a point of order that the Corporation had nothing to do with Juhu.

President: The proposition is in order. The matter concerns the citizens of Bombay inasmuch as they go to Juhu for bathing purposes.

Mr. M. N. Talpade: Juhu is not within the jurisdiction of Bombay.

President: The citizens of Bombay go to Juhu that is why it is a matter of importance.

Dr. Vora: They also go to Matheran.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram: They also go to Kashmir and if any fatality occurs are you going to write to the Kashmir authorities?

President: I have already ruled the proposition in order and I ask Dr. Batliwalla to go on with his speech.

Dr. Batliwalla suggested that Government should appoint a committee of experts to find out the places on the Juhu seashore where landslips generally occur and to point out currents, under-currents and cross-currents for the information of the bathers. If it was not possible to make such provision then Government should not allow anybody to bathe at Juhu during the monsoon. Government should also place danger signals at points of danger and keep Coast Guards to help bathers in times of danger. He also thought that facilities in the shape of ropes, life belts and motor launches should be provided for rescue work.

Prof. V. G. Rao seconded the proposition.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai supported the proposition and regretted that in a humane question like that points of orders were raised.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram assured the House that nobody belittled the proposition but it was a matter of practicability. He pointed out that those unfortunate persons who were drowned were warned by the villagers of Juhu not to go in for bathing as the sea was dangerous being Amavasia day and if they went in, they did so at their own risk.

The Commissioner: It is not right to criticise the action of those who are dead.

Dr. Batliwalla: Who told you that they were warned by the villagers?

Mr. Boman Behram: It is the newspaper report.

Mr. Boman Behram then moved an amendment that instead of sending the matter to Government it should be sent to the Notified Area Committee.

Mr. S. K. Pupala seconded the amendment.

Mr. B. G. Horniman said Government should adopt measures to prevent fatalities as was done at every country in the world.

The question being put to vote the original proposition was carried.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Consideration was then given to the report of the Public Health Committee in regard to the adjustments in the Public Health Department consequent to the retirement of Dr. J. E. Sandiland.

Dr. S. P. Mehta moved.

"That the papers be referred back to the Standing Committee with an expression of the Corporation's opinion that the existing post of Deputy Executive Health Officer on Rs. 1,000-100-1,200 plus Rs. 160 C. A. per mensem be retained and not kept in abeyance and the creation of a temporary appointment of an Assistant Health Officer (Special Grade) on a salary of Rs. 800-50-1,000 plus Rs. 160 C. A. per mensem as proposed in the Commissioner's letters be not sanctioned, and Dr. M. R. Dalal, Assistant Health Offi-

(Continued in Column 5.)

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THE WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

DEPRESSION MOVES

POONA, Aug. 22.

Yesterday's depression has moved slightly and is centred this morning near latitude nineteen degrees north and longitude eighty-seven degrees east. Locally heavy rain has fallen along Burma Coast and in east Central Provinces. Yesterday's low pressure area over Sind has caused locally heavy rain there and is becoming unimportant. Monsoon is active in Burma, Bengal, North-West India and Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa, East United Provinces, East Central Provinces, Southwest Punjab, Sind, Konkan Malabar and North Madras Coast and local in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, East Central India, East and North Punjab, West Rajputana, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras Deccan; while a few falls have occurred in West Central Provinces, Baluchistan, East Rajputana and South-east Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair one inch; Tavoy and Gwa four; Mergui, Diamond Island, Toungoo Kyaukpyu and Akyab three; Amherst and Rangoon one and a half; Bassein, Minbu and Maymyo one; Cherrapunji and Barisal two; Shillong one; Jagdalpur seven; Kanker four; Lahore, Khanpur and Hyderabad (Sind) three; Delhi one; Mahableshwar five; Hanamkonda, Masulipatam and Calingapatam one and a half; and Bombay, Ratnagiri, Mercara and Vizagapatam one.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the Punjab, increase in South Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East Rajputana and Deccan and extend in the central parts of the country.

Heavy Rainfal warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely to continue in Arakan, Pegu and East Central Provinces during the next 48 hours and is likely to extend in South Bengal, Orissa and North Madras Coast within next 36 hours.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

August 22

Rainfall at—

	Colaba. Point	Fort.	J. J. Hpdl.
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m.	0·90"	1·10"	0·7"
Total Since 1st June to date	46·20	63·25	50·93
Total for the cor. period '28	62·05	78·53	61·20
Total for the cor. period '27	54·19	68·64	53·49

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of meteorological observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 22-8-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.675 inches (.085 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.009.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.4 degrees (2.6 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.1 degrees (1.6 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 265 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 39 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.90 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 4.67 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 46.89 inches.

Weather Remarks.—Squally.

5 ADVANTAGES OF RAWLPLUGS

1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble
3. No damage to walls or decorations
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
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EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN

—:o:—

MISS SHYAM KUMARI NEHRU'S SPEECH

"A. K." writes in the "Sind Observer":—

We are very fortunate to have in our midst Miss Shyam Kumari Nehru She, with her mother, is staying in Hyderabad for sometime with her brother, Lieutenant Nehru.

Under the auspices of the Kundanmal Girls' High School Old Girls' Association, Miss Nehru delivered a lecture on "The Education of Girls," but she added that it was also on the emancipation of women.

It was a real pleasure to listen to her clear sweet voice and the sentiments expressed were most instructive to our girls. The lecture was, indeed, most inspiring.

She said we must rebel at the idea that girls are to be educated merely to become good housewives. They must be allowed more freedom in the choice of a profession and must be given a wider sphere for their activities Education must bring out all the latest capacity in a girl prepare her to take her place in society and as well as in the home. It must enable women not to become "more expensive dolls" as was the tendency at present. "Indeed" said she, "education must enable women to work in the missionary spirit, to go into the villages and carry the message of servise and reform from home to home."

AIM OF EDUCATION.

Every educated girl should work, but not necessarily to earn a living. She must have an aim in life when she is being educated, and not have an idea that she is graduating merely to make a better match, to dress better to have more luxury, or to depend more and more for dress and luxury on men. Women must not become money-making machines, but every educated woman must take an active part in some sort of service, social, political or economic. Woman, the worker, will be welcomed in every society for education is culture of the mind and must help women to appreciate all the movements of the world According to the present system, no man had a right to live, unless he works. The same law should hold good for women. A woman should not be entitled to a meal unless she works for it.

ADVICE TO EDUCATED GIRLS

Women must root out the liquor habit and other such imbibed habits from India, which is a very poor country, It must be her duty to make India prosperous. Till India reaches a state of prosperity, no educated woman should indulge in luxury. Miss Nehru does not believe in creating a new superiority for women. She believes inequality, true equality but man must look up to her as an essential in his life, a a real working partner, and the educated woman must work to that end.

THINK OF RIGHTS AND DUTIES SIMULTANEOUSLY.

Women were clamouring for rights but they must remember that every right had a duty attached to it. In former times women had few rights and thus fewer duties, but these duties were well-performed and, therefore, the modern woman should strive after that thoroughness that was the characteristic of the women of the old school. Girls should not allow themselves to drift aimlessly through life; they must endeavour to attain a steadiness of purpose and make themselves in every way worthy of emancipation by making the world a better place to live in.

Miss Nehru is also a great singer and gave us the pleasure of a song after the lecture.

On Sunday morning she sang at the Besant Hall and charmed a very appreciative audience.—"Sind Observer".

Holbrook's Sauce.

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PURE MALT VINEGAR

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Canvassers needed everywhere. Sold 2 Sizes at Rs. 8 (in full strength) and Rs. 4|- only.

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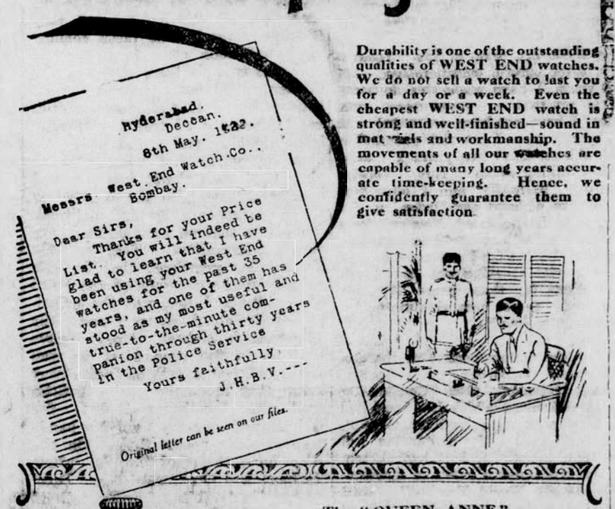
Yesterday the Red Indian was always prepared with bow and arrow to fight for his life.

To-day we should always be prepared to fight against all such sudden diseases as might put our lives into serious danger.

Influenza, colds, chills, fever, headache, rheumatism, etc., are such ailments. You cannot do better than keep a tube of CAFIASPIRIN at hand in your home, in your office, while travelling, etc., so as to be ready to meet their attacks and thereby safeguard your health from serious danger.

CAFIASPIRIN is made especially for the tropics and does not affect your heart.

30 YEARS' faithful Time-Keeping


Hyderabad, Deccan.
8th May. 1922.
Messrs West End Watch Co., Bombay.
Dear Sirs,
Thanks for your Price List. You will indeed be glad to learn that I have been using your West End watches for the past 35 years, and one of them has stood as my most useful and true-to-the-minute companion through thirty years in the Police Service
Yours faithfully,
J.H.B.V.---
Original letter can be seen on our files.

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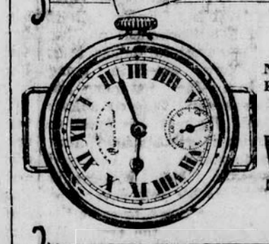

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W.43.

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AT this season of increased danger to the lungs, Peps are indispensable. These handy dissolving tablets give off agreeable healing and antiseptic fumes, which are breathed direct into bronchi and lungs.

The throat and all breathing passages are soothed, invigorated and disinfected by Peps. They quickly dispel any inflammation of the delicate membrane, exterminate bad germs and ward off the deadly lung dangers associated with colds and chills.

Always carry a few silver-jacketed Peps tablets about with you. Take them as a safeguard and remedy for coughs, colds, night chills, catarrh, sore throat, influenza, laryngitis, asthma, bronchitis, etc.

PEPS are obtainable of apothecaries and medicine vendors in sealed bottles only Price Re. One. Full directions for use in many languages and a handy little corkscrew are enclosed in every sealed carton.

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HEALTH & WEALTH WITH
Rs. 5,000 in Cash Prizes
EVERY MONTH

1st prize Rs.	1,000	5 each Rs.	100
2nd "	500	10 "	50
3rd "	400	20 "	25
4th "	300	50 "	10
5th "	200	120 "	5

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are offered to popularise our well renowned (Registered) Vaburi Rasayan, a wonderful tonic for General Weakness, Debility, Low vitality and loss of strength. A few days use produces fresh blood and strength and increases weight by 10lbs in one month sold in pills.
Re. One a phial. Rs. 5/- for 6 phials. (Month's cur)

S-M-A	B-M-A
D-L-I	L-H-R-

In this puzzle you see four lines of letters. Fill in the missing letters so that each line spells a well known town in India, send the solved puzzle (on a separate paper) together with money for the required number of Phials (Postage and V. P. P. charges extra from those who will not send money with the puzzle.) Prizes will be distributed amongst the successful competitors. One number will be issued for each phial.
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"SWADESAMITRAN", Tamil Daily of Madras, writes:—This is a Real Astrologer who predicted the exact future.
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DEBTS OF LATE THAKORE-SAHEB OF MORVI

Need for Protecting Traders

The "Bombay Samachar" in the course of a leading article says:—

Sjt. Manilal Kothari speaking at Porebandar referred to the Butler Committee recommendations and pointed out the disadvantages resulting from Princes personally dabbling in business activities. Neither the subjects of the Indian States nor the people of British India have been satisfied with the recommendations of the Butler Committee. Both have protested against the move of separating British India and Indian India and thereby setting one against the other. It is a pity the British as well as the Indian authorities have failed to realise the true motive of these protests. A concrete example will be cited to show how far the recommendations of the Butler Committee are unpractical and impracticable. That concrete instance relates to the administration of Sir Waghji, the late Ruler of Morvi. By his irresponsible administration the firms with which he was connected in Bombay have been reduced to a very pitiable state. However brave and clever the late Maharaja of Morvi, Sir Waghji, might have been, he, instead of spending the money received from his ryots on his own subjects, considered it as his own private property and was doing business in Bombay in lakhs with the help of that money. He used to buy properties in Bombay, give money on loans and used to utilise it in share and stock speculation freely. He used to keep his special agents and through them he used to enter in to big monetary transactions with some well-known firms of Bombay. Nobody could deny that.

HEAVY DEBTS OF LATE SIR WAGHJI.

Leaving aside the question how far as a Ruler he was justified in personally using the State money, the fact emerges that by such transactions in lakhs he has left a heavy debt after his death, as a result of which the firms which trusted in his credit have been reduced to a state of bankruptcy. A grave question has arisen of ensuring the safety of businessmen of British India. Rulers of India come to Bombay and indulge in speculation, and to escape the results of the transactions they seek protection under the British Law to be free from the clutches of the Bombay High Court. It is an irregularity to which the British Government must pay their earnest attention. If the Princes are irresponsible in their own States they must not make the claim of their being irresponsible outside the limits of their States also; and if they do so the High Courts should not accept that plea at all and should not encourage them in their irresponsible actions. When necessary a Ruler like Sir Waghji seeks the aid of the High Court and protects his interests, but while in the same transaction creditors proceed against them, when different circumstances arise, the High Court does not sanction any suit against them.

A GRAVE INJUSTICE.

It is a great injustice indeed. According to Section 86 (2B) sanction of the British High Courts is necessary before action against Indian Princes is taken in British Courts. If the creditors of late Sir Waghji (and now after his death the present Ruling Prince) have to seek the aid of the Court and be disappointed in their efforts it is very painful and distressing indeed. The Government have rejected several such applications asking them to prove that they had had business relations in the territory which is under the jurisdiction of the High Court. The business dealings of the late Sir Waghji are well known and they have been recorded in the books of noted firms in Bombay. It is a puzzle then how such a plea of jurisdiction can arise. If the Thakore Saheb through his agent could dabble in speculation ("which can be seen even by a blind man"), but no opportunity is given in the Court to prove those transactions in the Court it is difficult to see whose interests the Government serve by that attitude. Such an attitude is beneficial to none. On the contrary it indirectly encourages the Ruling Princes to indulge in their personal ventures and to ruin Indian firms trading in British India. Cannot the successor of the Thakore Saheb of Morvi be held responsible? Of course, his successor (that is the present Ruler) has not himself come down to Bombay to enter into business transactions. But he cannot be free from personal liability which he has inherited from the late Ruler. The successor who can inherit the whole kingdom and properties and Treasury worth crores cannot, under such pretext, escape the liabilities. The claims of the creditors are not made against the present Ruler personally, but are made against him as a successor of the late Thakore. So no necessity arises of proving in the Court that he had done private business in Bombay. If the late Maharaja had, instead of the present Ruler, left a widow or an heir of under-age, how grotesque it would have been to ask the applicant to prove that they had done business transactions in Bombay.

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

Government should, therefore, view this matter from commonsense, ethical and practical points of view, and point out the duties of Maharajas of the type of Sir Waghji. They should be taught to realise the gravity of the situation and the risk that they are taking, for by their actions even though they boast of possessing lakhs of rupees they may be penniless and their families may be reduced to poverty. We hope the high authorities will re-examine their one-sided orders and will give due justice to those concerned, thereby saving their own High Courts from being made the laughing-stock. The Government have to think gravely and see that the High Courts do not come under public ridicule, if protection to the Ruling Princes in the High Courts is given and they refuse to give protection to the people when circumstances vary, and the Rulers are dragged in the same courts.

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"EXPLOITATION OF INDIAN WORKERS"

HIT AT INDIAN NATIONALISTS

LABOUR [PRESSION WHITLEY COMMISSION

LONDON, Aug. 21

With the publication of the outlines of enquiry which the Whitley Commission proposes to conduct with regard to the conditions of workers in India there is once again concentration of attention on the labours of the Whitley Commission. References to the Whitley Commission by the Labour leaders as well as the labour press show that there is in existence a widespread belief that Indian capitalists exploit workers under cover of nationalism and that the Labour Government has got to see that the worker is not so exploited an explanation of the Indian point of view that what India needs urgently, says the London Correspondent of the Free Press, is a strong national economic policy, does not strike sympathetic chord

The "Daily Herald" discussed, in an editorial, the problems to which the Whitley Commission will give its attention, and says: "Whatever be the future of India, whether it be one of Dominion Status within the British Commonwealth or modified self Government (even under absolute Independence) labour problems arising from the prevailing conditions of labour will remain to be tackeled. It may well be that conclusions of the Whitley Commission will cut across political alignments, for nationalism in India as elsewhere covers a multitude of sins. Interference with the will of capitalists is just as necessary in India as elsewhere." "The paper hopes that the Commission will coopt provincial women assessors and also issue interim reports.—Free Press.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION IN ASSAM TRADING CO.

TWO SUSPECTS ARRESTED

JORGHAT, Aug. 21.

Sj. Someswar Majumdar Borooah, General Secretary, Sj. Jambaoram Kharaghoria, one of the Directors of the Assam Produce and Trading Co. Ltd. have been arrested by the Police and sent up before the Magistrate under Sections 120-B, 420 and 408 I.P.C. and several other persons in connection with the same company are likely to be arrested soon It is alleged that about eleven persons started the Assam Produce and Trading Co. Ltd. and raised about Rs. 1,60,000 from many shareholders in the different districts of the Valley promising them large dividends about 10 years ago, and that out of the large amount thus collected the present assets of the Company, it is alleged, would not be more than Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 30,000 and the greatest part of the money, it is furthered alleged, has been misappropriated.

The houses of the directors and managing agents have been searched and several papers in connection with the Company have been seized.

A C.I.D. officer has lately been deputed by the Government for the purpose of this enquiry as well as some other cases.—Free Press.

BOTH STATION MASTER AND PORTER

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A station by name "Shirsuphal" is insignificant in importance but remarkable in its management. It is on the Dhond Baramati Railway, worked by the G. I. P. Railway. It is, perhaps, unparalleled in the whole range of railways, in having only one station master, aided neither by a watchman nor even a single porter. This singular situation demands the station master to perform the duties of a S. M. and a porter.

This poor station master received a shock on 13th of last July; when a gang of robbers attacked the railway station and stole away many valuable articles belonging to him. The thieves did their work quietly; as there was no fear of a watchman.

No doubt the police will discharge its natural duty; but will the Railway, in order to ensure safety in future, arm the station with a porter or a watchman?—Yours, etc., "SAFETY."

The Port Officer, Okha Port, wires under date 21st August:—S.S. Yarborough, Baron Line, Agents Messrs. Grahams Trading Company, left Port Okha for Marmagoa on the 21st instant in ballast.—A. P.

Colombo.—The ban on the religious film "King of Kings" has been removed and film passed for exhibition in Ceylon.—A. P.

CRABBIE'S CELEBRATED
GINGER WINE
(BLUE LABEL)
THE MOST POPULAR DRINK THROUGHOUT INDIA
OBTAINABLE AT ALL CLUBS AND STOCKED BY ALL WHOLESALE DEALERS
JOHN CRABBIE & Co LTD LEITH, SCOTLAND

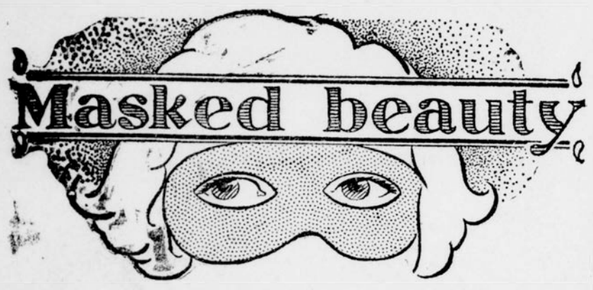
Announcement

After visiting various hospitals in England and on the Continent

Mr. BYRAM N. KHAMBATA

Specialist-in-Scientific Bonesetting

has returned from Europe and resumed his practice at 275, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, . . . BOMBAY.



Show the glory of your complexion

NO complexion can look its best if its beauty is marred by minute flakes of decayed cuticle and the pores are choked with the debris of dead tissue. Such accumulations, whilst simply invisible to the naked eye, have a profound influence upon the complexion as a whole, preventing the new underlying skin from displaying its tender, pure freshness. Many a so-called "muddy" complexion is merely the total effect of these minute particles over the skin. Soap and water are powerless to remove these impurities: a substance must be used that imperceptibly dissolves the waste matter and leaves the skin fresh and clear as a baby's

Mercolized Wax is the only preparation which will effectually remove the mask of dead and decaying cuticle which clogs up the tiny pores of the face. It should be gently massaged in before retiring to sleep, and in the morning wiped off with a dry towel.

Do this regularly and you will be delightfully surprised at the improvement in your looks. Your true complexion, fresh and beautiful, is *underneath* if you will only seek it. There is no further need for you to allow the dead tissue to impart a deadly mask to your complexion. Use Mercolized Wax regularly.

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DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

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Are Dull Teeth Freed of Dingy Film

NOW science restores dull teeth to dazzling whiteness.

It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film ordinary dentifrices do not successfully remove. That's why brushing fails you.

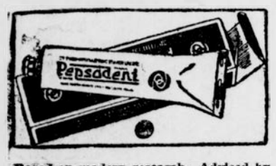
Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now—a sort of slippery coating.

It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, scientific combatants are found. Leading dentists widely urge it.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta. 8-18-E



Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY

In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes, Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.

Thomas Wilkinson

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: **Thomas Wilkinson Ltd.** *Manufacturing Chemists,* 46, Shouthwark Street, London, S.E.1. England.

MR. GUPTA GREETS LEAGUE AGAINST IMPERIALISM

—:o:—

EXPLAINS WHAT YOUNG INDIA STANDS FOR

"THE FAST COMING REVOLUTION"

Syt. Shivaprasad Gupta attended the Second World Congress of the League against Imperialism held in Frankfurt, Germany in July 1929 as the official delegate of the Indian National Congress. He delivered his opening speech to the Congress in Hindustani. The following is the English translation of this speech:—

"Friends and Comrades,—It is a matter of great satisfaction to me to be able to come and participate in this Second World Congress of our League against Imperialism and for National Independence. In the work of this League we have thrown to the winds geographical, racial and colour considerations, and the representatives of the oppressed peoples and classes of Asia, Africa, Europe and the two Americas are banded together to work to bring into being a new world-order in which human beings shall live together in amity and friendship bound together by ties of love and comradeship. Need I say also that I feel greatly honoured because the premier political body of India, namely, the Indian National Congress, has elected me to represent it at this World Congress of the League against Imperialism. In sending a member of its Executive Committee, the Indian National Congress is giving proof of its continued support to and cooperation with the League. I am glad to assert that our League does not represent any vested interests. Its one aim is to remove from the world the rule of special interests, namely, imperialism, and to replace it by the free republics of peoples. Its aim is to establish a social order based on cooperation in place of domination. In the name of the Indian National Congress and of the youth of Iudia, I extend to you salutations and greetings, and wish this Congress full success in achieving its aims and objects. I trust that the day is not distant when the nations of the world will emancipate themselves and live together like human beings, and share this earth like brothers.

INDIA'S STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM.

Comrades and Friends! You are perhaps all aware that the Indian National Congress has declared that the present Government of India in no way represents the people of India, and the policy of our foreign rulers has been traditionally guided by considerations of holding India under subjection for its imperialist purposes. The Indian National Congress further lays stress on the fact that we, the people of India, have no quarrel with the peoples of neighbouring states nor with other nations of the world, and have expressed our will to the effect that we shall not permit ourselves to be exploited by the British Government to further their imperialistic aims. Friends and Comrades! We have no quarrel with any individual or any nation, but we love our country as everyone should. We cannot tolerate any longer a foreign rule over us. We wish to enjoy at least as much freedom in our country as the free nations of the world do. We want to see our flag of freedom fly over our land and we are prepared for every sacrifices to bring that freedom to our country. I am one with the greater section of our thinking political workers that our struggle for freedom should be conducted by *peaceful means.* By the word "peaceful" I mean that in the struggle for independence we shall avoid the shedding of blood of others, but shall be ever ready to make every sacrifice and shed our own blood to the last man if that be necessary. Friends! In this struggle for freedom we must depend on our own organised moral and physical force, but it is obvious that we must join hands with the other anti-imperialist forces of the world. No one can stand isolated in this struggle. The great powers of the world have combined for offensive and defensive purposes. The oppressed peoples and classes must do likewise.

WHAT YOUNG INDIA STANDS FOR.

The struggle for complete freedom has already begun in our country and it will continue till we again our freedom. Young India is determined to shake off the foreign yoke and be completely free, and extends the hands of friendship and comradeship to other struggling nations of the world. We do not want only political freedom, but we want to enjoy true freedom in every department of human life. Young India wants to remove all invidious distinctions between man and man and man and woman and welcomes all those individuals and institutions which are engaged in bringing about this end. Young India does not tolerate class and caste. It stands for the well-being of humanity, aimed at by the ideals of Indian cultures. I salute those brave sons of India who are suffering all sorts of privations and tortures in prison and outside prison at the present moment, and shall be proud to follow in their footsteps. In a few months a situation will arise in India when the Indian National Congress under the leadership of our greatest man, Mohandas Gandhi, will throw down to the imperialist government the challenge of the Indian people by launching the movement of non-violent non-cooperation, which will be a revolutionary mass movement and which we trust will achieve independence for our country. Once more in the name of the Indian National Congress I greet this gathering of the representatives of the oppressed nations and working class of the world.

Bande Mataram!!!

SIMLA OF THE NEHRU REPORT

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

ist recognises that without the fullest national autonomy, it is extraordinarily difficult to create the international state. So also without the fullest cultural autonomy—and communalism in its better aspect is culture—it will be difficult to create a harmonious nation."

India, like the newly created States of Europe, has to face what in Europe we call a "minority problem". It would be well if the States of Europe had the prospect of being governed by men of such enlightenment as this quotation shows.

FACING INDIA'S PROBLEMS.

There are, in fact, not only important sections, perhaps even a majority, of Muslims, but also many Indian Christians, as there are evidently many Sikhs, who will warmly welcome these proposals. From the latest news it appears that both Christian and Sikh organisations are favourable to a slightly modified report. The report is singularly frank in explaining which members of the Committee were prepared to accept it wholly. One could wish sometimes that our own political parties were equally honest about their differences. It appears that the non-Brahman member from Bombay went a good way with his colleagues, but not quite all the way. As to the depressed classes, how could they be represented? If there is one man in India whom they nearly all trust and revere, it is Mr. Gandhi; and we know that he is heart and soul behind this effort to build the Commonwealth of India. Their interests certainly have not been neglected; it may seem strange that any man should at this day propose to found the State in India on a basis of universal adult suffrage; such a proposal is, at any rate, not against the interest of the depressed classes. For long they will, no doubt, be at the mercy of political wirepullers; but the constitution provides (in so far as a constitution can provide) both for the rapid extension of education, and for guaranteeing the right of association; corporal punishment and punishment involving torture are to be abolished, in addition to the usual guarantees of quality before the law and the right of *habeas corpus;* also all citizens are to have "equal right of access to, and use of, public roads, public wells and all other places of public resort." All this shows that Mr. Gandhi's campaign on behalf of the 'Untouchables' is making progress. Universal suffrage is defended on the ground that "political experience can only be acquired by an active participation in political institutions and does not entirely depend upon literacy." It is intersting to note, too, that the new constitutional proposals for Ceylon include universal suffrage.

WILL DEMOCRACY WORK?

The English reader of this constitution is inclined to criticise it as being too English; and yet it seems an unreasonable criticism. We have been trying to educate Indians to have western minds for the past hundred years. Is it fair to turn round and criticise them for adopting Western institutions? Last January the writer was discussing Eastern politics with a Sundanese aristocrat who is one of the "Moderate" political leaders in Java. I asked him if he really thought democracy was suitable to the people of Java. "No," he said, "I don't; but democracy is in the air to-day; it is no use trying to resist it." Probably India, too, will have to try parliamentary democracy. Those who still believe in democracy should surely watch the experiment not only with interest, but with a good deal of hope.

It may be that the Nehru proposals for the Indian States will need adjustment, and the proposals fo defence; whilst the whole scheme—federal though it is—looks as if it might be too centralised; perhaps, also, it is too paternalistic, but that is the natural consequence of a century of British paternalism. Hasty or superficial it emphatically is not; the All-Party leaders are likely to know more about what is "practicable"—or would be, if India were self-governing—than the newspaper correspondents at Simla.

Here is a passage that shows a certain realism:—

"There is no doubt that the power of wealth is great in the modern State. It is so great indeed that it seldom troubles to contest seats in the legislature as it can pull the strings from behind..... We are not here called upon to advise on a new structure of society where the economic power is not concentrated in the hands of a few. ..... If this is admitted then all we can do is to provide safeguards and guarantees for education and economic advancement, specially for all backward groups and communities."

The Nehru proposals, formulated after long discussion, and taking advantage of several earlier proposals, indicate pretty clearly the mind of educated India today; and it is unlikely that any more modest proposal will be accepted by those Indians whose cooperation we are bound to seek.

A golden opportunity seems to be provided for meeting the acknowledged leaders of India on a basis of equality and working upon their own scheme until a real agreement is reached. The likely alternative is that India will be to Britain in the twentieth century what Ireland was in the nineteenth or much worse. Let none of us be deflected from doing what is right by any thought of personal or party prestige or consistency. This hour calls for some party, or some statesman, who has the courage and imagination to approach the leaders of India with respect and with confidence. Such an approach will get an immediate response from India, and may be for the lasting benefit of two continents.

Blood Poisoning and Eczema Expelled

By Cleansing the Blood with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Our picture is from a Snapshot of Miss E. A. West, of Silt Road, Wisbech, Cambs., England, who writes:—"I was suffering from a very bad attack of Blood Poisoning and Eczema in my feet and hand. My feet became so bad that I could not walk, and I could only use my hand a very little; but now, after taking Clarke's Blood Mixture for some time, I can walk again (recently I walked 2½ miles), and I can use my hand to do almost anything. I am quite proud of my recovery, thanks to your Blood Mixture, and shall always recommend it. I have already recommended it to one man for Rheumatism, and he tells me it is doing him good."

Profit by Miss West's Experience and

Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day.

Just as good for Rashes, Sores, Eruptions, Ulcers, Swollen Glands, Piles, Rheumatism.

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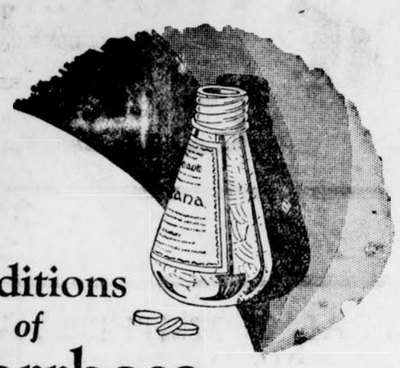

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especially when caused by weakened nerves, prompt relief invariably follows the administration of *calcium* (lime) in the form of Kalzana.

It quickly allays the inflammation, strengthens the bowels in their fight against the infection, and soothes the irritated nerves.

Take Kalzana, the scientific combination of calcium, which is readily digested in all conditions of weakness and greedily absorbed by the millions of body-cells.

"By the use of 6 Kalzana tablets daily, the diarrhoea (in two severe cases) was stopped in an amazingly short time without any change in the diet." writes Dr. Zuntz, the well-known physician, in a leading medical journal.

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STOCKS AND SHARES

Tata Hydros Decline

GENERAL LONG LIQUIDATION

Bombay, Aug. 22.

Cotton Mill Shares opened steady and improved somewhat but declined on long liquidation influenced by rumours of strike. There was some enquiry for Bombay Burmah Shares which ruled steady. Tata Steels, Powers, Hydros and Andhra as well as Cement Shares all ruled easy under general long liquidation Last days for transfer business are 26th and 27th inst.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 22.

Bombay Dyeing 747; 50; 41; 43.
Century 26; 27; 23.
Fazul 573; 76; 55; 65
Indore 378; 77.
Madhowji 31.
Nagpur 477; 76; 77.
New Great 172; 71.
Pearl 338; 40; 35.
Simplex 46; 45.
Swadeshi 405; 6; 2; 5.
Burma 740; 38.
Hydro 1207; 1188; 1192.
Tram 133.
Deff. 216; 12.
Ord. 59 8; 58-8.
3-1/2 per cent 68-2-6; 68-0-6.
1945-55 102-4-6.
Bundi 18-4.
Indian 266-14; 63; 66.
Katni Ord. 202.
Alcock 302.
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 70-12; 70-4.

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PINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 342|8.
Apollo 60 nil 3-6.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 170
Bharat (500) 10y, 72-8.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 743-12.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) nil, 170
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20, Century 100, 323-12.
Central India 100, 477-8.
Colaba Land Mills 123-2.
Crescent 100, 94-6
Currimbhoy 250, nil. 102-8
David 250, nil. 230.
Dawn 250 460
E D Sassoon United Ord. 0/7/9 0-7-9.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 138-12.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 ni 83-12.
Elphinstone 100, nil 7.
Fazulbhoy 230, 565.
Finlay 100 10y. 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1000, nil. 180.
Gokak 100, 137/8.
Gold Mour 100, nil. 90.
Hindustan 100 6y 1550.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 141-4.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 7s 1010
Indore Malwa 100, 12|21 377-8.
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Sughji 1,000, 10y. 1600.
Kastoorchand 100, nil 11-8.
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 83-12.
Kohincor 10. 105. 173-2.
Laxmi Cotton 200, 10 xd. nil, 1540.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1275.
Madras United 250 7/8i 440
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 860
Mathradas 50. nil. 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 100 nil 90.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd 156/4.
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 405. 171-14.
Osmanshahi 75 2|4y 45.
Pearl 210, 335.
Phoenix 100, 327/8.
Premier 10 nil 2-5.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Allience Silk of 65.
Sholapur 1000 10f. 4600.
Simplex Mill 45.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 9.
Swadeshi 180, 20, 405.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 32/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2250
Western India Spinning (100) 6 900

BANKS.

Bank of India 30|2 8 xd. 99-12.
Baroda 5500 0/8 xd. 77/8
Central 200 xd. 18-8.
Eastern £5 dd. 88
Imperial 506, 40f 1400.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 346-4.
Union 5/11, 3/5.
P. & O. Bank £10. 10f 125.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. 18-4.
Central India Mining 7-12.
Gawlior Cement 88. 10f 91
Indian Cement 266/4.
New India Assurance 51f. 21-12.
Punjab Cement 100, 11-10.
Shahabad Cement 10y. xd 141-4.
Shivrajpur 20 2|1 xd. 21-4.
United Cement 100, 6y, 70
Katni Ord. xd. 205.
Katni Def. 760.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/6f 792/8.
Amritsar Patti 3|10|0f 116-8
Central Provinces 92/8.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98.
Gujarat 100 2|4|8f 75-8 XD.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6v 88
Larkhana 100 1f 89.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 90.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 85.
Sind Light 100 5/7 64.
Tapty Valley xd. 655
Upper Sind 100 nil 84/8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 130 xd
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd 126-4.
Andhra Valley Ord. xd 590
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 133-12.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1192-8.
Tata Power 800, nil 570.
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4f. 152-8.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1150.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 225.
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 295.
New Berar 500 70y 793/12
New Mofussil 400 30y. 505.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y., 395.
Volkart U. P. 50/0/30y 482-8.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30|52 1905
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/ 11.
New India Assurance 6y 21-12.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 2040
Vulcan 100, 0|8|0y xd 6-13.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 6y. 302-8.
Attock Oil 1, nil, 38.
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200, 505.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy 25, 12 192-8.
Burma Uganda 80 **nil, 20.**
Burma T. Corporation 740.
Burma Crop. 10 As. 10 by 11/14
Indian Radio Ord. 340 def. 370.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 172-8.
Kemp 200. 15 196-4.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 132/8
Scindia Steam 9-6.
Tata Construction xd. 43.
Tata Iron Ord. 58-10.
Tata Iron Defd. 212-8.

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 112.
Assur. Veerji Mills B 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c 104.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F.T.) 80.
Kohincor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro B. 8 109.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7 1/2 pc. 103.
Andhra Valley B/8, 108/8
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F.T. 90.

—:o:—

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

BOMBAY Aug. 22

Our Market has ruled steady but quiet to-day with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/13 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 7/11 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. Queda Rs. 7/10/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. Nurjehan Rs. 7/10/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July Rs. 7/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Aug/Sept. Rs. 7/11/3 per cwt. F. B H
Shipment Octo/Dec. Rs. 7/14/0 per cwt. F. B H.
Shipment Jan/March Rs 8/0/6 per cwt. F. B H.
Tone:—QUIET.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Aug. 21

Oct. Close at s 9/11 3/4d. up 7/8d
Dec. close at s 10/3 1/2d. up 5/8d
Mar. close at s 10/6 3/4d. up 3/4d.
Wheat Chicago
Sept per bushel dollar 1.31.7/8 5-5/8.
Dec. per bushel dollar 1.40-1/2 5-5/8.
Mar per bushel dollar 1.46.1/4 /-1/2.
Wheat Cable:
"Canadian Pacific Railway Co. reported Canada 300 rallied well on definite denial. General opinion 250."

BULLION

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.).

Bombay, Aug. 22.

SILVER.

Bombay Aug. 22.

London Ready 24/5
London Forward 24/7
China Opening 2/4/10 Closing 2/4/11
American Cent 52/14
Ready 55 10-1/2
Shravan Op. 55 8-1/2 Clo. 55 9-1/2
Bhadra op. 55 10-1/2 Clo. 55-12
TEJIMANDI
Shravan 0/10/0
Bhadra 1/0/0

GOLD.

—:o:—

Ready 21/6/9
Shravan 21/6/9
Bhadra 21/7/0
N. City 21/10/6
N. Manor 21/9/6

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

(Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co.)

Bomba, Aug. 22.

Our Home Agents sum up the position in the following cable received this morning:—

"Drought continues Texas. The tendency is to reduce crop estimates but advance checked by hedging."

The chief feature of the American market during the last week has been the drought in Texas which has naturally caused considerable anxiety as it is known from past experience that a continued drought spells disaster for the Texas crop.

With the exception of the Northern portion of the Belt, and the drought areas, the weather has again been favourable for the boll weevil, whose activities are now being watched with the keenest interest.

In short, the combination of drought and weevil is steadily undermining the belief in a large crop, and we think that before long it will be generally realised that a yield per acre larger than the average will be very unlikely. We go even further and repeat what we have written on a previous occasion that, weevil damage in a recognised weevil year such as this, is itself sufficient to prevent any appreciable increase in yield above the average, apart altogether from the drought in Texas which is an unexpected bullish factor in the market.

Sentiment on the other hand, influenced by the extremely favourable weather experienced till well into August and by the large acreage, has been distinctly bearish, and we are now entering a period when, as our home agent points out, every advance will be met by hedge selling.

We are in favour of a higher level of prices eventually and advise purchases in all easy markets.

In the local market there has been a steady off-take chiefly from local Mills and Japanese exporters although we understand that fresh export demand is conspicuous by its absence.

Shortage of rain in the Berars and Western districts still causing a certain amount of anxiety, but seasonable rains in the next week will relieve the situation.

ALL INDIA COTTON ACRSAGE

—:o:—

BOMBAY Aug 22

The first forecast states that the area unded cultivation is 15885000 acres against 15201000 acres last year and last five years average 14224000 acres.

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AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

BOMBAY Aug. 22

F. P. Bales.

Receipts to date 21-8-29 183000 1929-30 83000 1928-29
Receipts Yesterday 21/8/29 11000 1929-30 4000 1928-29
Exports to date 21/8/29 119000 1929-30 181000 1928-29
Stock at Ports 16/8/29 545000 1929-30 459000 1928-29
Stock Interior Towns 16/8/29 184000 1929-30 256000 1928/29
Stock Liverpool 16/8/29 862000 1929-30 674000 1928-29.
Visible Supply 16/8/29 1589000 1929-30 1934000 1928-29
Quantity in Sight 16/8/29 241000 1929-30 311000 1928/29

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay Aug. 22.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 49/6/6, Closing Rs. 49/13.

Groundnut Seeds February Opening Rs. 54/7, Lowest Rs. 54/6, Closing Rs. 55/-

SUGAR AND WHEAT.

—:o:—

Liverpool Aug. 21

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from the Liverpool Head Office:—

Sugar—Sept. 2.01 Cents.
Sugar.—Dec 2.13 Cents.
Wheat.—Sept. 1.36 1/2 Dollars
Wheat.—Dec. 1.45 1/4 Dollars.

YOU

CAN'T cover Bombay's morning market with one newspaper. It's a simple problem with a logical, mathematical solution. Bombay has only two morning newspapers.....and the

Bombay Chronicle

is one of them. These two Newspapers cover Bombay's morning market as thoroughly as sunlight floods field. Remember that the

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has about 30,000 readers daily.....eager, interested, live-minded and progressive.

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Those are the words of a physician. He continues: "It is a point among modern physicians to strengthen and nourish the nervous system as the source of all mental and bodily vitality. For this purpose nothing has been devised to equal Sanatogen."

And he is only one of the 24,000 physicians who took the trouble to express in writing that they had tried Sanatogen and found it a good restorative and reliable builder of health.

Prof. Mann, formerly Assistant Professor of Physiology at Oxford University, for instance, wrote after two year of study on the subject of Sanatogen: "A building-up process goes on in the nerves after the administration of Sanatogen."

When you do not feel quite up to the mark, when your nerves or general health are not as good as they might be, try Sanatogen for a few weeks.

Sanatogen *must* do you good. It is sure to strengthen the whole nervous system and by doing this it improves your general health, your vitality and your energy. For:—

"The nerves absorb Sanatogen as the parched earth drinks up water"

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Bring out that Hidden Charm

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Beautiful hair is simply healthy, *well-nourished* hair. The roots must not be starved. If you want your hair to be plentiful, lustrous and easy to manage, use KOKO. All the ingredients necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a vigorous growth of beautiful hair are in this famous preparation. Buy a bottle to-day.

THROUGHOUT THE EAST

KOKO is famous in every part of the East, not only for its unrivalled properties in promoting a healthy and luxuriant growth of beautiful hair, but as a delightfully fresh and invigorating dressing in trying climatic conditions.

Koko FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 1/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle)

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BOMBAY FRIDAY AUGUST 23 1929

EGYPT WILL RETURN TO RACK & RUIN?"

Churchill's Fear if British Guns Were Removed

MINOR CRAFT MEANS BRITISH INFERIORITY HE SAYS

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Winnipeg.—Mr. Churchill in an address before a huge audience, referring to the proposed Naval Disarmament Conference at Washington, said: "Any parity in the miror craft would mean British inferiority, considering all the circumstances." He feared that when British troops in Egypt had been withdrawn to the Suez banks, Egypt would gradually return to rack and ruin from which it was rescued by British suzerainty.—Reuter.

"PIONEER" TO PAY DAMAGES

Belur Train Smash Echo

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

Justice Buckland granted Rs. 20,000 damages to the East Indian Railway against the "Pioneer" and "Civil and Military Gazette Ltd. for re-publishing in the "Pioneer" the letter of a "Real Horrified Spectator" from the now defunct "Forward", containing allegations against the E.I.R. officials in connection with the Belur train smash. The "Pioneer", also agreed to publish an apology in its next issue.—Free Press.

CHANGE TO HEALTHIER RESORT WORLD TO BETTER

(Continued from page 1).

and attended many cases regularly.

Question:—Do you consider yourself an eminent doctor?

Witness:—I cannot reply that question.

Witness admitted there were eminent Indian doctors who were not in Government service. He never found Indians reluctant to go to European doctors. He had examined eleven cases of suspected tuberculosis in Meerut.

After lunch Mr. Sinha continued the cross-examination of Lt. Col. Hodgson for about three hours. The witness stated that he did not examine Muzffar Ahmed from the narrow viewpoint of a bacteriologist, but as a medical practitioner. He could not say with certainty that pyhorrea was due to tuberculosis. Fibrosis of the lungs was not due to pyhorrea. As far as there could be human certainty, there was no active tuberculosis in Muzaffar Ahmed. The witness reiterated that an increase of 30 pounds in weight in three and a half months after 18 months of illness was improbable. He knew that the Medical Board's report was required for considering the bail application. He had read in the newspapers about this case, and knew that Muzaffar Ahmed was an accused in the "conspiracy" case.

Mr. Sinha:—Do you know that the Government of India has taken great interest in this case and specially deputed eminent counsel from Calcutta on high fee to conduct it?

Mr. Langford James objected to this question.

The witness replied that he had not paid so much attention to this case.

The Court dis allowed this question.

Mr. Sinha:—When you examined Muzaffar Ahmed did you examine him as an ordinary patient?

Witness strongly resented this question and angrily retorted:—"Certainly, I did examine him as an ordinary patient".

The Court directed Mr. Sinha not to ask such questions.

Major Macrae, X-Ray expert, was next examined by Mr. Langford James. He deposed that there were no signs of active tuberculosis in Muzaffar Ahmed and clinical examination had also confirmed it. He had examined the accused's chest and could say that the theory that he had active tuberculosis was extremely improbable.

A CHANGE TO HEALTHIER RESORT BETTER.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sinha, the witness stated that Meerut was not too bad a place for the accused's stay. A change to healthier resorts would be better. The witness would put such a patient to bed. The witness admitted that if Muzaffar was not properly treated, it might endanger his life.

LT. COL. RAHMAN IN WITNESS-BOX.

Lt. Col. Rahman, Member of the Medical Board, examined by Mr. Langford James, stated that the conditions in the jail were not such as to bring about active tuberculosis in Muzaffar Ahmed. There was free ventilation there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sinha the witness stated that Muzaffar was looking improved in health when he returned from Dehradun Jail. The witness stated that Muzaffar was getting everything extra that he required in the matter of food. He did not take "chapatis", but that was very likely due to the constitutional dislike of "chapatis" by Bengalees. The witness admitted that the constitution of a Bengali was, generally speaking, weaker than that of an Upper India man.

The Court rose at 6.30 p.m. today. The bail application on behalf of 15 accused comes up tomorrow.

KATHIAWAR YOUTH CONFERENCE

PUNDIT JAWAHARLAL TO PRESIDE

"SINK DIFFERENCE AND MAKE CONFERENCE A SUCCESS"

Sjt. Harakhchand J. Khanderia Secretary Youth Conference, Rajkot wires:—"Pandit Jawaharlalji Nehru will be able to reach Rajkot on the 31st inst. and preside over the Kathiawar Youth Conference, which will therefore be held on 31st inst. and 1st and 2nd September Pandit Jawaharlalji in his message, trusts all parties will unite the Reception Committee appeals to all to sink differences and make this Conference successful."

JUNKERS' LATEST ENTERPRISE

TO TRANSFORT POST OF IRAQ PERSIA & EUROPE

LONDON, Aug 21.

Teheran.—Newspapers report that as a result of negotiations between the Persian and Iraq Postal administrations and Messrs. Junkers, an agreement has been reached whereby the latter shall transport the post of Iraq and Persia as well as that from Europe delivered at Baghdad by the Imperial Airways thus connecting with the line to Europe.—Reuter.

PROVING FALSITY OF CHINESE ALLEGATIONS

LONDON, Aug 20.

Moscow.—An official of the Tass Agency reports that owing to frequent raids on Soviet territory by White guards and Chinese detachments organised in the China, the Foreign Commissariat has sent a statement to the German Embassy enumerating a series of incidents with a view to proving the falsity of the Chinese reports of Soviet attacks.—Reuter.

ONE MAN LE OTPF

LAHORE Aug. 22

Ram Daulara who was arrested at Jhansi in connection with the Conspiracy case has been let off.—Free Press.

GANDHIJI DIDN'T FAINT

Mahatmaj Objects to False Press Reports

"CRUEL TO SHOCK CREDULOUS WELLWISHERS"

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 22.

With reference to alarmist reports broadcasted by a Press agency, Mahatmt Gandhi writes in "Young India" as follows:—

"The recently published Press report that my weight was reduced to 80 lbs and that I had fainted abruptly baseless but it succeeded in giving fright to probably hundreds of well-wishers. It is cruel to give a shock to the credulous public by spreading false reports. Good faith and ignorance are no excuse when thousands of men and women are concerned. I suggest to the agencies that they warn their reporters that they would be fined or dismissed for repeated offences of the character I have described."—Free Press.

MORE MEN DOWN TOOLS

30,000 IDLE NOW

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

It is now asserted that workers of all the mills of the Yule group at Budge Budge and in Howra, with one exception, are now on strike and the total number of men idle is over thirty thousand.

The employees of the Burma Shell Oil and Storage and Standard Oil Companies who struck today number about ten thousand.—A.P.

SUGAR INDUSTRY IN WEST INDIES

LORD OLIVIER ON INVESTIGATING MISSION

LONDON, Aug. 22..

Lord Olivier has accepted the appointment as Commissioner of the mission to investigate the position of the sugar industry in the West Indies and British Guiana.—Reuter.

A HOME VOR SCOUTS IN BRITISH EMPIRE

LONDON, Aug. 22..

Mr. Wedgwood Benn, who was accompanied by members of the India Council, addressing the Scouts said he hoped that they would feel that there was a home for them in Empire. He paid a tribute to the ideals of the Scott movement.

The Provincial Commissioner Hogg returned thanks on behalf of the Scouts.—Reuter.

NO CONFIDENCE MOTIONS ADMITTED FOR DISCUSSION

NAGPUR,. Aug. 22.

On the reassembling of the C. P. Council with Sir S. M. Chitnavis in the chair motions of no-confidence in Hon. Mr. R M Deshmukh given notice of by more than one member were read and as they were in order, admitted. They will be discussed tomorrow. Twenty-seven members stood up favouring the motion.—A. P.

"GRAF ZEPPELIN"

TRANS-PACIFIC FLIGHT DELAYED

LONDON, Aug. 22..

Tokio.—The start of the "Graf Zeppelin's" trans-Pacific flight has been delayed owing to the breaking of struts supporting its Gondola while the airship was leaving the hanger.—Reuter.

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CENTRAL COMMITTEE (B.P.C.C.)

Are You A Congress Member?

IF NOT

ENROL YOURSELF TO-DAY

at

any of the following District Congress Committees.

1. FORT WARD—Advocate Press, Hindustan Office 21, Dalal St.
2. MANDVI WARD—Swadesh Office, Musjid Bhunder Road.
3. BHULESHWAR WARD—Joshi Building, Kalbadevi Rd., opp.; Bhangwadi.
4. GIRGAUM WARD—Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road.
5. BYCULLA WARD—2, Bapty Road.
6. PAREL WARD—Kaverana Building, Room No. 64, Tram Terminus, Parel.
7. DADAR WARD—Khadi Bhandar Kohinoor Cinema Building, Dadar.

ON HUNGER--STRIKE

To Improve Lot of Political Prisoners

Following are the names and the duration of the fasts of the prisoners at Lahore, Mianwali and Bareilly, who have resorted to hunger-strike in order to enforce their demand for improved conditions for all political prisoners in the country.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE. Names.	Days.
Sardar Bhagat Singh	68
Mr. B. K. Dutt	68
Mr. J. Das	38
Pt. Kamal Nath Tewari	38
Mr. Ajoy Kumar Ghosh	38
Mr. Sanyal	38
Dr. Gaya Prasad	38
Mr. J. Dev	38
Mr. Shive Varma	38
Mr. Mahabir Singh	38
Mr. Surendra Panday	38
Mr. Agya Ram	38
Mr. Kishori Lal Ratan	38
OTHER PRISONERS. Lahore Central Jail	
Sardar Sohan Singh (1914 Conspiracy Case prisoner).	23
Mr. B. K. Bannerjee	22
Dakhineshwar Bomb Case prisoner.	
Sardar Ujjal Singh	19
Mr. Rattan Chand (Martial Law prisoner)	19
MIANWALI JAIL.	
Bhai Arur Singh	29
Master Kabul Singh	31
Lala Ram Chandra	18
M. Ahmad Din	18
Sardar Gopal Singh Qaumi	18
BAREILLY CENTRAL JAIL	
Mr. Manmath Nath Gupta	12
Mr. S. N. Bakshi	10
Mr. Mukundlal	10
Mr. Rajkumar Singh	10

MANCHURIAN BANDITS

Hold British Insurance Agents to Ransom

CHINESE GOVT. ASKED TO MOVE IN MATTER

LONDON Aug. 22.

Harbin.—Manchurian bandits at Kiamusze, 280 miles to the north-east of Harbin captured the British Insurance Inspectors named E. M. Burton of Butterfield and Swire and I.H.C Godfrey of Commercial Union who were making annual inspection of the subagencies. It is believed they are held to ransom. The British Consul has requested the Chinese authorities immediately to move in the matter.—Reuter.

SIR HUMPHFRY'S NEW JOB

LONDON Aug. 22.

Sir Francis Humphrys has been offered an important City appointment.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, Aug. 22

It is understood on good authority that sitting of Cotton Arbitration Board has taken dramatic turn. It is believed that Sir Rigby Swift has suggested to both sides to try and find common basis of settlement and that it should not be left to Board to decide issue.—Reuter.

Hubli Saint Takes Samadhi

HUGE PROCESSION FOLLOWS HIER TO MATH

HUBLI, Aug. 22

The funeral procession of Siddharudh Swami who expired yesterday started from the Math at 2 this afternoon. A very large concourse of people in Hubli numbering about 30,000 to 35000 both local and from outside stations attended the procession.

The people had come specially in motors from nearby places and even from Kolhapur, Savantwadi, Jamkhandi, Sangli, Miraj, Poona and Bombay. Members of the Ruling families of Kolhapur, Savantwadi Jamkhandi had also come. Sir Vasantro Dabholker has come from Bombay. Rao Bahadur Kambali was with the procession.

The procession passed through the main streets and market in the city and returned to the Math where the Swamiji will be interred on Samadhi in one of the Math buildings erected for the purpose.

To-day's procession is faid to be unparalleled in the history of Karnatak.—Free Press.

INDUS FLOODS

NO LOSS OF LIFE IN MIANWALI DIST.

Lahore, Aug. 22

A report from Deputy Commissioner, Mianwali, shows that there was no loss of human or cattle life in the district on account of Indus floods— A. P

CENTRAL COMMITTEE AT WORK

"Election" for "Depressed" Classes

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The Central Committee are continuing their desultory discussions. The Committee have provisionally recorded a number of decisions in regard to both Bombay and Madras provinces. Both in case of Bombay and Madras the Central Committee have accepted more or less the proposals made by the respective Governments. In the case of Bombay the principal departures made by Committee are with reference to the separation of Sindh and the separation of the Executive and Judicial, both of which the Committee favour. The Committee have also considered the advance to be made in the United Provinces and reports have it that in case of the United Provinces also the recommendations of the Government of U. P. are likely to be accepted. The United Provinces will have a Second Chamber under this scheme, but according to the Committee, the Second Chamber should be a wholly elected body. Meanwhile Mr. M. C. Raja, it is reported, has succeeded in getting the Committee agree on principle to the adequate representation of the "depressed" classes on the Legislatures by election. It is also reported that on the issue of the separation of Burma the Central Committee have decided by a majority against the separation.

Regarding Bengal there is a strong effort made by vested European interests to get the Central Committee to take the view that dyarchy has proved a failure in Bengal due to the obstructive tactics of the largest party in the Legislature and that it is a clear disqualification of that province for provincial autonomy.

Dr. Suhrawardy, however, who represents Bengal, is opposed to this reactionary point of view. Dr. Surhawardy lays the blame for the deadlocks in Bengal more upon the bungling of those in authority than to successful political obstruction.—Free Press.

BOYCOTT WHITLEY COMMISSION

MR. SETHI'S VIEWS

LONDON, Aug. 22

Mr. Sethi, Labour Advisor to Indian Labour delegates to international Labour Conference, addressed the Independent Labour Party's Summer School on the Labour problem. Mr. Sethi advocated the boycott of Whitley Commission. His point of view was that even if the Whitley Commission made useful recommendations it was doubtful whether the Labour Government would be in power to give effect to them. The evils of Indian Labour conditions were well-known and without the dilatory process involved by the appointment of Whitley Commission the Labour Government could apply itself forthwith to the eradication of the crying administrative evils which largely contributed to the abuses from which Indian labour suffered.—Free Press.

Picketing was carried on yesterday with great vigour in the mill area and there was an appreciable decrease in attendance. All the extremist labour leaders, including Messrs. Deshpande and Ranadive, Mrs. Dange and Mrs. Bhatt took part in yesterday's picketing.

The attendance in two of the mills, one at D'Lisle Road and the other at Fergusson Road, considerably went down.

B. B. & C. I. EMPLOYEES' GRIEVANCES

DEPUTATION WAITS ON AGENT

A deputation consisting of fourteen representatives of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union led by the president, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, waited upon the Agent on Thursday. Mr. Mehta explained to the Agent their demands one by one. The most important point being the question of pay, it was first discussed. Mr. Mehta pointed out that as the provident fund was calculated from the whole pty including the supposed allowance the whole must be considered as pay. He submitted that the present pay was not proportionate to the increase in the cost of living. As it was, it was less and hence he hoped that it would not be further reduced. He compared the terms of the G. I. P. Railway which were given to the clerks at the time of their transfer to Dehli Clearing House. He pointed out with great effect that they were to draw their existing pay and in addition the local allowance to which they were entitled. On the contrary the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, he said, sought to cut the allowance and this the president remarked was not fair. Other points discussed were Gratuity, Bonus and advances, Credit Society Loans etc. —The Secretary then elicited information with regard to the following points:—

Quarters; Schooling arrangements for their children; Boarding facilities for non-family workers; Medical relief for their families; scales of promotion at Dohad and Terms for chargemen, clerks etc.

The agent gave a sympathetic hearing and assured the deputation that he would look into all the points raised by them and that he would communicate his decision thereon within a week or so. The deputation then withdrew.

Graduate Killed in Railway Accident

WIDOW CLAIMS RS. 1,20,000 AS DAMAGES

Mr. Justice Wadia on the Original Side of the High Court commenced the hearing of the suit filed by Radhabai Shrikrishna Dajutre claiming Rs. 1,20,000 as damages from the B B & C I Rly. Company in respect of the death of her husband due to an accident. The claim was brought under the Fatal Accident, Act of 1885.

The plaintiff stated that her husband Shrikrishna Pandurang Dajutre, was travelling in the defendant co's 8 up train from Surat to Bombay on November3, 1924. Next morning about 6 o'c, when the trian was passing the Santa Cruz station he was struck by a door of a down train which was left ajar. He received serious injuries, as a result of which he died.

The plaintiff stated that her husband was a graduate of the Bombay University and was reading for the M. A. and LL. B degrees He had won schoolarships and prizes as a student. His brilliant career was cut short at the young age of 25 She contended that the accident being due to the negligence of the Rly company's servants, they were liable to pay damages which she anened Rs. 12,000

THE DEFENCE.

Contributory negligence on the part of the deceased was pleaded by the Railway Company in their defence. They denied that the accident was caused by any wrongful act or negligence of the their servants. They contended that even if their negligience was proved, there was contributory negligence on the part of the deceased in having put a part of his body outside the windows of his compartment, in spite of the fact that notices in English and the vernaculars warning the passengers against such a practice were prominently exhibited in various parts of the carriage. They submitted under the circumstances that they were not liable to pay any damages.

The case is proceeding.